Morning Oregonian.

VOL. IX. PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1869. NO. 160.

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 37½ cents a week. Single copies, 12½ cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $6 for six months; $3 for three months. ADVERTISING at liberal rates.

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m18tf

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Engines & Boilers,
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Portland, Feb 10, 1869 dtf

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CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary
General Agency for Oregon and Washington,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
J. B. WYATT, Special Agent,
93 Front Street.
Portland, April 13, 1869 al3dtf

EAST PORTLAND BANK.
SAVINGS and LOAN.
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DEPOSITS WILL BE RECEIVED IN SUMS of not less than *One Dollar*.
Money loaned on lands or buildings. Transact a general Banking Business. jy9dtf

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NEW PATENT SHAFT COUPLING!
W. E. COOPER
HAS PURCHASED THE RIGHT FOR THIS County of the above Patent, and will hereafter use it in the construction of all the Vehicles manufactured at his extensive
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He respectfully refers to the following
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Having examined the New Patent Shaft Coupling, invented by H. R. Hoagland, we feel pleasure in informing the public that in our opinion it is the safest and best method of connecting shafts or tongues to all vehicles that has ever been used.
It fastens without bolt or screw, and is therefore, easily and speedily separated. It rests on Gutta Percha so as to be entirely free from the rattling sound which so often disturbs restless horses. It is easily changed so that the shafts or tongue may be detached in an instant, and is convenient, safe and durable.
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A FINE STOCK OF DIAMONDS!
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mostly the Gorham Manufacturing Company's,
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FRENCH CLOCKS IN MARBLE AND BRONZE
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BOHM'S PATENT BUCKLE;
AUGUSTE SALTZMAN'S, and
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The above stock will be sold at very low figures. Call and examine, and you will be sure to buy.

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Change of Time.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE
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STEAMER
ALERT OR SENATOR
WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S DOCK, PORTLAND, EVERY MORNING AT 5 O'CLOCK, (Sundays excepted,)
CONNECTING AT OREGON CITY WITH BOATS FOR
SALEM & DAYTON
ON
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
MEALS provided for passengers on board of Steamer ALERT at FIFTY CENTS.
A. A. McCULLY, President.
August 3, 1869 au8dtf

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NOTICE!
BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:
FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A M.
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CAPT. G. N. FISHER,
WILL MAKE HER REGULAR TRIPS ON and after Monday, April 5, 1869. She will go to WESTPORT on Wednesdays.
ap5dtf

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GREAT OVERLAND RAILROAD
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Carrying the United States Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
Stages leave the Portland Office daily at 5½ A. M., passing through Salem, Albany, Corvallis, Eugene, Oakland, Roseburg, Jacksonville, Yreka, Shasta, Red Bluff, Chico, and some of the finest valleys upon the Pacific Coast, combining pleasure, comfort and speed.
OFFICE of the Company—WITH THE PORTLAND GASLIGHT and WATER CO.,
Ladd & Tilton's New Banking House,
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B. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent.
Portland, June 26, 1869. je26dtf

SMITH BRO.'S IRON WORKS!
First St., bet. Main and Salmon,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES
MILL MACHINERY of all kinds;
IRON and BRASS CASTINGS, FORGINGS and PATTERNS, of all descriptions;
IRON RAILINGS and FENCES for Houses, Cemeteries, &c., &c.
REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to by experienced mechanics. je30dtf

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Guns, Pistols,
FISHING TACKLE.
146 FRONT STREET,
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WM. BECK,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FIRE ARMS OF every description, Fishing Tackle and Fancy Goods, etc., begs to inform the public that he has just received a new stock of goods direct from New York, comprising Bead Baskets, Bead Jewelry and Beads of all kinds, Ladies' Traveling and Work Baskets, Babies' Carriages, three and four wheels; also a fine assortment of Bird Cages, Fishing Rods, Reels, Hooks and Lines of all kinds, also the following new style Revolvers: Eagle, Smith & Wesson's, Sharp's, My Friend, National, Ladies' Companion, Allen's, Marston's, Remington's, Manhattan, Southerner's and Cooper's. Winchester's Repeating Rifles, eighteen shooters, and a complete stock of Sporting Apparatus.
ALSO,
Agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Improved Family Sewing Machines. Machines repaired and warranted.
Orders from the country promptly filled. jun1dtf

GRAND RAFFLE!
THREE SPLENDID PRIZES!
FIRST PRIZE—ONE MAGNIFICENT ORGAN, of the celebrated manufactory of Rodolphe, in Paris, worth $500.
SECOND PRIZE—$50 IN COIN.
THIRD PRIZE—$25 IN COIN.
PRIZES to be seen at HILLMAN & TILESTON'S MUSIC STORE, FIRST STREET, between Morrison and Yamhill
CHANCES to be taken at Mr. ANDRUS' SALOON, Western Hotel.
100 Chances at $5 00 each!
jy13 dlm

Notice.
Reduction on Freight by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, OUR RATES FOR freight will be as follows:

From Portland to Oregon City..	2 cents	per	pound
" " " Salem	4½ "	"	"
" " " Albany	7 "	"	"
" " " Corvallis	8 "	"	"
" " " Eugene	11 "	"	"
" " " Oakland	15 "	"	"
" " " Roseburg....	18 "	"	"
" " " Canyonville...	20 "	"	"
" " " Jacksonville..	25 "	"	"

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Portland, July 3, 1869 jy3dlm

Portland Homestead Association.
THE ADJOURNED STOCKHOLDERS' Meeting will take place at the Council Chamber, on Alder street, on Monday evening, the 9th of August, 1869, at 8 o'clock precisely.
By order of the Trustees
R. R. CHATFIELD, Secretary
Portland August 7, 1869 au7did

The Income Tax—Its Repeal or Amendment?

The New York *Times* of July 26th has a judicious article on the income tax, the pith of which is given in the annexed extracts Alluding to the clamor against the tax on account of its inquisitorial features, and to the demand that it shall be unconditionally repealed before the time for another collection comes round, that journal says

The unconditional repeal of the tax may be assumed to be out of the question. What it will yield in the present year remains to be ascertained. Last year, however, its product exceeded forty millions, and in 1867 was more than sixty-four millions, either of which amounts exceed the probable saving capacity of the Treasury, considered with due reference to other phases of fiscal reform. The immediate abolition of the tax, unless followed by the imposition of a corresponding burden in some other form, we take to be impracticable. And in what other form may forty millions of taxation be more acceptable? The industry of the country cannot conveniently bear it. Manufacturers, according to their own showing, are taxed to the extent of their capacity, and to a degree that seriously impairs their ability to compete with the most formidable rivals. The tariff, again, has reached a standard which renders additions in that direction impossible. And as for the taxes on whisky and tobacco, they are now quite heavy enough for the interests of the Treasury. Where, then, shall the national financier look for the extra forty millions which the removal of the income tax would compel him to acquire? What branch of production or trade can be reasonably expected to assume this further load in order that the "odiousness" of the income tax may be averted? Reduce the inquiry to this single point, and the great obstacle to the total repeal of the tax becomes apparent.

The *Times* thinks it probable that effective retrenchment, coupled with an efficient collection of the revenue, might enable the Government to dispense with these forty millions annually; but it questions whether the whole income tax should be swept away at once and so limit relief to a single channel. On this point the *Times* says:

There is this to be said in behalf of the income tax, it falls only upon those who, as compared with the mass of the people, are able to bear it. The great body of manual workers, and all in receipt of less than a thousand dollars annually, escape its operation. To these—and they constitute the bulk of the community—abolition of the income tax means nothing more or less than benefit to the classes better off than themselves, while the taxes from which all suffer would inevitably be continued. The taxation that may be most equitably dispensed with is that which falls upon necessaries of life.

But while we consider income-tax repeal impracticable in the present circumstances of the country, there can be no doubt that its modification is desirable, as well in the interest of the Treasury as of the public. A uniform tax of five per cent. is too high. It increases the temptation to fraud, and operates harshly upon the possessors of small incomes derived from labor or trade. It should be reduced to two and a half per cent. on incomes below some fixed figure, or on all incomes derived from industry or trade, as distinguished from those derived from realized property. Whatever injustice there is in the tax as now levied consists in a total disregard of the essential peculiarity of incomes which are contingent upon the accidents of employment and and health or the vicissitudes of ever-varying competition. The clerk or the professional man, whose income may cease any day, or the merchant, whose profits of this year may be swallowed up in the losses of the next, are required to pay the rate that is paid by the retired capitalist or real estate owner whose incomes are as certain as anything human can be. The anomaly is so glaring, and the hardships it inflicts are so cruel, that its continuance is indefensible. It might not be fair to exempt one of these classes from the tax while retaining it on the shoulders of the other, but some discrimination is called for with the view of relieving what may be called contingent incomes from a load which incomes that are certain are abundantly able to carry. A reduction of the tax to half the present rate, in the case of the former, should not be delayed.

It is further urged that the list of exemptions, especially in the item of rent, should be revised. Says the *Times*:

Mr. Wells has pointed out the abuses to which this exemption has given rise, and also the incongruities to which it leads. The law should define the maximum of rent-exemption, and it should be regulated with a view to the only object which makes exemption proper—the relief of those whose incomes are by comparison small. The occupant of a palatial residence perverts the true meaning of the consideration shown in the law when allowed to deduct from taxation a sum which, as rent, argues the possession of ample wealth.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR.—The N. Y. *World* gives the following account of how the liquor traffic was suppressed in Gothenburg:

Some years ago Sweden was the most depraved and drunken nation in all Europe, and Gothenburg was the most depraved and drunken city in Sweden. A number of its citizens, with the view of inaugurating a reformation, formed themselves into a society, and offered to take over the entire liquor trade of the place, and, after paying the bare working expenses of the traffic, to hand over the whole profits of the corporation for the benefit of the poor. The offer was accepted. As the licences of the dealers expired, they were transferred to the society, and finally the whole trade came into its hands. The society then selected forty public houses for the sale of liquors, and, as Gothenburg has only about 40,000 inhabitants this was a liberal number. The Society furnished to the keepers of these houses all the liquors they wanted, but obliged them to retail them at prices leaving a profit of only one and a half per cent. the rest of the profits going into the funds of the society. The publicans at the same time were compelled to supply all comers with tea, coffee and provisions, and were authorized to sell as much beer, light wines, lemonade, and other harmless drinks as they pleased, and at whatever profits they could realise. They were not allowed to sell ardent spirits to children or to intoxicated persons. The new arrangement seemed to work well from the start. The publican was not anxious to sell whisky, since he made scarcely anything by its sale; but he was anxious to sell beer, coffee, wine, etc., on which he made a fair profit. The public houses became, in fact, restaurants, and a recent visitor to Gothenburg reports that the experiment has resulted in making a drunken population sober, and at the same time realising a profit of several thousands sterling per year by the sale of strong drink, which goes to the support of the poor. It is always much easier to coax men than to coerce them—all the prohibitory bills that a Puritanical legislature could enact between this and the day of judgment would not prevent the sale of whisky—but the Gothenburgers at least have found that it is possible to let people be free to drink what they please and still to eradicate drunkenness.

BLOOMERISM AT A WATER-CURE.—An editor of the Eastern (Pennsylvania) *Argus* has been at a water-cure at Danville, Livingston county, New York. He goes into ecstacies over the merits of water, diet, etc., as means of curing the ills that flesh is heir to. But—

There is one heavy drawback to this place. The women wear *trowsers*—not "panties"—not shadowy, effeminate imitations—but downright *breeches*. The doctor recommends them on the score of health. A few, bred after our Pennsylvania fashion, to despise reforms, and especially those which take their rise among the Massachusetts Yankees, resist his policy to the bitter end—the most succumb. For my own part, my hair stood on end when I beheld the first "woman and sister" arrayed in this atrocious, disfiguring, abominable, preposterous gear. There is not a bit of danger of falling in love there—albeit damsels abound. The most susceptible youth can be entrusted by his parents to the bosom of "Our Home," and the society of "Our Family," with perfect impunity. "Love," the proverb says, "laughs at locksmiths," but I aver, on my conscience, that the little rascal scowls, shirks, sneaks away, and vanishes out of sight in the presence of feminine breeches. The breeches are "too many" for love

The Catholic Ecumenical Council at Rome.

From the New York Times, July 23th

Prince Hohenlohe, the Bavarian Minister, in inviting a Conference of the Catholic States to consider their joint action on this movement, received an answer from Baron von Beust, the Protestant Minister of Austria, which is very applicable to the curiosity of the rest of the expectant world. Perhaps the Council may not take place at all; and if it does there will be time to move when it takes cognizance of secular affairs that do not concern them. Both contingencies thus contemplated are probable.

The original scheme was offered to the whole Christian world, but the refusal of the Eastern Patriarch of Constantinople and his brother of Alexandria was quite as decided as that of the Protestants of Western Churches to take any part in it, and the Council is now lessened down to a gathering of the strictly orthodox. Seats are prepared for 850 Bishops, of these 550 are of the Latin nations, viz: 294 Italians, 66 Spanish, 22 Portugues, 90 French, with whom must be classed 77 from Brazil, Mexico and the republics of South America. There are remaining 65 German, 48 English and Irish, 52 North American, 6 Belgian, 16 Canadian, 5 Hollander, 20 Grecian and Turkish. To these must be added 70 Cardinals, of whom 40 are Italian. This enormous preponderance of Italians has already excited grave apprehensions, which have found their most able exponent in Monseigneur Dupanloup, Archbishop of Orlean, the great pillar of the Gallican Church. In two letters, recently published in the *Journal Francais*, he expresses his fears that the object of the Council is to obtain the consent of the Church to the dogma of Papal Infallibility; that the Jesuits, who hold Pio Nono completely in their hands, are well aware that at his death the power may pass into other hands, and they are, therefore, anxious to obtain if possible an absolute definition and authorization first. Father Picirillo, who is the leading man of the *Civilta Journal*, at one time recognized as the official organ of the Pope, is understood to be the chief promoter of the action. The Archbishop urges that the Court of Rome has been some time feeling the pulse of the Catholic world. It has made the Bishops of various countries hold provincial synods and send their decrees for revision by a Roman congregation, after which they have been published so as to give the appearance of a general consent to the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, and the Jesuit organs have trumpeted the result. The Archbishop vehemently protests against these tendencies, and expresses the desire of the French Bishops and clergy for reforms in the Church in accordance with the spirit of the age, and a reconciliation of her claims in accordance with modern culture and freedom.

As Cardinal Antonelli, the Minister of the Papal Court, is known to anticipate reckoning upon six hundred votes in his favor, the decision of the Council would be a foregone conclusion, and Prince Hohenlohe pointed out that if it elevated this Infallibility and the propositions of the Syllabus into dogmas, it would thereby place the Church directly at issue with the acknowledged principles of every government in Europe.

But the minority, both in numbers and learning, are far too powerful to be ignored and overridden. They have already insisted that the conditions laid down by the great jurist, Gerson, who was the life and soul of two General Councils held during his lifetime, shall be those under which alone such Councils can be deemed legitimate; and one that no single member of the Church, who has anything to say, can be denied perfect freedom of speech, consultation and voting. Pius IX., who is a nervous as well as honest man, under these circumstances, has more than once of late declared that his physicians forbid his undertaking, at his age, such an ordeal. There is, therefore, a probability of an indefinite postponement of it if prospects look threatening.

In the meantime the rest of the world are spectators of this controversy; and to those who have not read, or who have forgotten, the correspondence of the First Napoleon with Cardinal Consalvi on the Concordat of 1801, it may not be uninstructive to consider some of the arguments put forth against the action. They say Bishops sit in council as representatives of the Universal Church, as judges of doctrine—not its legislators and creators; matters of debate ought not to be prepared beforehand for the purpose, and at the caprice of the Curia of Rome, only those witnesses to be heard whom it chooses to call, that there should be nothing similar to the procedure of 1854 on the Immaculate Conception; that fears are widely entertained of a design to fabricate unauthorized dogmas and to upset fundamentally the true Constitution of the Church. They say that one authority has been straining every nerve to destroy the rest; that the true and genuine power of the Church is violated by the Curia, which tyrannizes over the First See of Christendom, and the form of the Church and its authority is so deformed that the people cannot recognize it. They contrast the feebleness, the party spirit, the tyranny, the formalism, the bureaucracy, the zeal for the shell and disregard for the kernel within the Church, on the one hand, with the growing hatred and contempt of an age constantly tending to materialism, on the other.

They point out that for three centuries the Pope has been concentrating a centralized despotic power—completely though silently revolutionizing the whole Constitution of the Church, for instead of its being defined as the assembly of the faithful, instituted by Christ and by legitimate pastors, of whom the successor of St. Peter is first, it is now simply the great visible company of all Christians under their common chief pastor, the Pope, Christ not even being mentioned. The Pope, instead of holding a purely ministerial office as President of the whole Episcopacy, is become an absolute monarch, with vicars who have merely to obey his commands, and are to be deposed if they demur to the position. Through this policy it is sought to make parish priests removable at the caprice of their Bishop, of which there have been abundant examples in France, and one at least in New York within a few weeks. They ask what Christian rule can that be, under an irresponsible tyranny, where Bishops, themselves the creatures of Rome, suspend or depose their priests for any reason or for no reason, and the sacraments are openly refused to pious laymen, against whom no charges can be brought but opinions displeasing to the dominant party at Rome? Finally, that the Church can no more hand over the gift of Infallibility which it possesses, only so far as it represents the universal Church, on which, not on Bishops *per se*, still less on the Pope, God has bestowed the gift, than a priest can depute a layman to say mass for him.

No reasonable man can wonder that devout Roman Catholics should write to this strain. They have done so in French, German, and in Spanish. The Catholic laymen at Treves, in Prussia, especially Perhaps, in the interest of Christianity, it would be as well the discussion does take place

CALIFORNIA AS VIEWED FROM CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Republican* says

"Eastern capitalists, upon whose advent among them these have been so freely discounting, prefer to no $100,000 worth of business in the Eastern and States, rather than go to California, and find that their capital would only represent $75,000. Agriculturists also refuse to go in droves to a State whose best lands have been monopolized by the Friedianders and Chapmans, and thus held at extortionate rates by the men whose end and aim has been to make money dear."

And it continues:

"The true remedy for the financial distress in California is to adopt greenbacks as the basis of values. If this is done, as now appears likely, unless the great banking institutions interpose to defeat the will of the people—there will be a great flow of capital to the State, and interest on money will rapidly fall. The latter is now all the way up from 18 to thirty per cent. The extension of the field in which our greenback currency would circulate by this proposed change in California would doubtless tend to lower the premium on gold, as the greater the degree in which our greenback money is absorbed to legitimate business operations, the more it will appreciate in value."

To all which the Territorial *Enterprise* adds

"We are not prepared to fully indorse the soundness of the *Republican's* suggestions, but on the whole, it gets off some very wholesome truths, which we commend to the consideration of that august body of financiers known as the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce."

The name of the late U. S. Revenue Cutter *Joe Lane* has been changed to *H. M. Hutchinson*, (head of the firm of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co

Removing the Capital.

We take the following article from the New York *Tribune* of July 22d:

The West has taken up with some earnestness the project of transferring the national capital at Washington to the Mississippi Valley, and, strange to say, is nearly unanimous in urging the selection of St. Louis for the new seat of government. Chicago makes the nomination and Omaha seconds it. Chicago is the vainest place in the world, and believes herself already the cynosure of the eyes of mankind, and the metropolis of American wealth and enterprise. Omaha having come into a fine property very early in life, is naturally inflated with an extravagant and juvenile ambition. Yet, in the very handsomest manner, both yield to that most respectable old town, St. Louis. Such harmony is touching Cincinnati, to be sure, makes a faint protest; and there is place called Keokuk which prefers a claim, for some reason which we do not now remember. Cincinnati, however, is hardly in earnest, and will soon fall into line, and Keokuk is ruled out, of course, by its preposterous name. We could not have our national capital called Keokuk on any account. Fancy how M. Rouher would feel if Louis Napoleon should call him into his private cabinet some day and say, "M. Rouher, I have appointed you Minister Plenipotentiary at Keokuk."

There are some considerations which might induce us to look upon this plan of a Westward emigration of Congress with favor, if there were no other considerations inducing us to look in an opposite direction. Washington has no special recommendations for a seat of government (or, indeed, anything else except a penitentiary), and on many accounts is highly objectionable. It is one of the wickedest places in the world, one of the muddiest, one of the dustiest, one of the dullest, and worse than all, it contains the national collection of the works of art. All these are excellent reasons for going away from it—not to speak of its inconvenient geographical situation, and of the important fact that in a military point of view it is so easy to take and so hard to hold. Nor need the Government buildings prove an embarrassment. They might be taken to pieces and carried away, stone by stone, or they might even be moved bodily across the continent. Chicago, we remember, was built in a mud hole considerably below water mark, and after it had grown to maturity, the whole city was raised up in a mass some eight or ten feet. The engineers who could perform this exploit would make nothing of freighting the Capital or Treasury building on a big platform car and whirling it from the Potomac to the Mississippi or the Hudson.

The clamor for the change comes, as we have already said, from the West; and St. Louis is by general consent the elected city. St. Louis is a very nice place. It contains some estimable old families who may teach the Congressmen manners. But we fear that the reason why Chicago, and Hannibal, and

Inuable Historical Papers—The St. Clair Manuscripts—Report to the Ohio Historical Society.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: Last winter it came to the knowledge of persons in this city, connected with the Western Reserve Historical Society, that the papers of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwestern Territory, of which a trace has been found by those interested in the history of the period of his administration, were in Kansas, in the possession of some of the family, and formed part of an estate wholly to be sold by an administrator. Negotiations were set on foot, and members of the Legislature interested in the matter. A bill appropriating money for the purchase, if found to be of the value supposed, was passed through one branch of the Assembly, but at so late an hour that it failed to reach the other House before the stated time of final adjournment. The bill therefore failed.

Recognizing the importance of the papers, if of the character they were supposed to be, a few members of the Western Reserve Historical Society of this city provided means and dispatched the secretary of the society, A. T. Goodman—who had been zealously active in endeavoring to save the papers to the State—to Kansas, for the purpose of examining and reporting on their condition, and to make a conditional purchase for the society or State. Mr. Goodman recently returned from his mission and reported to the society. The following are the main points of the report. It should be stated, by way of explanation, that in order to give an official character to the negotiations, Governor Hayes appointed Joseph Perkins agent for the State in the matter, and Mr. Goodman proceeded in the character of his messenger. The conditional offer made by Mr. Goodman was rejected by the possessor of the papers.

Mr. Goodman says: A large portion of the papers are not in perfect condition. Perhaps one half of them are more or less mice-eaten. These are not entirely useless, for in most instances the contents of the manuscript can be deciphered. Some are stained while others have become imperfect by natural wear and decay. Many are mere fragments, but such portions as remain may be of service in throwing light upon some interesting event in our national history. The remaining half are in fair condition.

I had long known of the existence of the St. Clair papers, and from information received from time to time was led to suppose they were far more valuable than I found them to be. Gen. St. Clair, doubtless, left his manuscripts in perfect order, for he was a very methodical man, who carefully preserved everything that would tend to throw light upon his military career.

A large number of military letters written by him during the revolution, copies of which are in the collection, show how jealous he was of his own fame, while the almost numberless manuscripts concerning the two most unfortunate events in his somewhat checkered career, prove how anxious he was that his name should go to posterity without the stigmas cast upon his reputation as a military man. I refer, of course, to his evacuation of Ticonderoga in 1777, and his disastrous defeat by the Indians in Darke county, Ohio, November 4th, 1791. Long and detailed accounts of these affairs in St. Clair's handwriting exists among the papers.

The *Revolutionary Compendium* is in four very large volumes, and, unless destroyed by fire, will probably be safe for centuries to come. In a historical point of view these papers are invaluable. Though the letters are in very bad condition, they contain a mass of matter pertaining to our war of independence which cannot fail to be of service to the historian. It is really a pity that better care has not been taken of them. Many letters written by Washington, Hancock, Reed and other patriots of the revolutionary era, are almost entirely eaten up by mice. Those which are in good condition have considerable value as marketable autographs.

* * * There is quite a large correspondence relating to St. Clair's campaign of 1791, and also copies of many letters written on that subject to Gen. Richard Butler by Henry Knox, Washington's Secretary of War. Gen. Butler was slain at St. Clair's defeat, and fortunately these letters to him have been preserved.

St. Clair's extensive correspondence as Governor of the territory. He kept copies of all important letters written by him, and a list of them, giving to whom written, will give you an idea as to their value.

The Northwestern territory, at the time of St. Clair's removal, passed into the hands of Charles William Byrd, Secretary of the territory, and his receipt for the same, given to St. Clair, exists among the papers.

What Governor Byrd made of the archives is not known, but, suffice to say, not a single scrap of paper relating to the territory can be found in the offices at Columbus. It is probable that Byrd carried them to Virginia; and it may be worth while for the State to inquire whether they are yet preserved in the hands of his descendants. If in existence, they ought to be recovered and deposited in the Capital at Columbus.

Accompanying the above report are the following: A list of letters (139 in number) contained in the four volumes referred to, written by St. Clair during the revolutionary war. A list of miscellaneous letters, etc., in the four volumes, written to St. Clair during the revolutionary war. (About 365 in number.) A list of letters (264 in number) written by St. Clair while Governor of the Northwestern territory. A list of documents and papers (107 in number) relating to the Northwestern territory. A list of letters (364 in number) written to St. Clair while Governor of the Northwestern territory.

Railway Enterprises.—Probably there never was a time when money could be had more easily than now for the prosecution of legitimate speculative enterprises, especially in the line of railway construction. Almost every day some new scheme is thrown on the market in the shape of stock or bonds for a road which is to be built somewhere and promises to yield a wonderful return. Of course nobody believes the stories of the projectors to the full extent they are told, as they are too highly colored to be swallowed with impunity. If on investigation, a railway promises to make a fair return, and especially if it has a land grant of some sort, the capitalists are not disinclined to put in their money. Government bonds have reached so high a figure that they are less desirable for investment than they were a few years ago, and capitalists are naturally looking around for something else. The purchases that the Government is now making of Five Twenty bonds has carried this class of securities to a very high figure, so much so as to bring the rate of interest comparatively low. The Kansas Pacific, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railways are most recent ventures on the market, and the Southern Pacific, with Fremont at its head, is expected before long.—*New York Letter.*

New Allen Keeping a Grocery.—The New York *Sun* says:

The *Herald*, of Saturday, has a little fling at John Allen, the Water street dance-house keeper, stating that "he is lecturing out West, if not in Sing Sing." The other day we went through that region of the Fourth Ward in which John Allen the vicious used to hold forth, and saw a nice new grocery, where all kinds of good family provisions—except whisky—are kept on sale at moderate prices, and Mrs. Allen was quietly hemming a child's garment at the counter, in the intervals between calls from customers. This, for the information of the *Herald*, is the decent business in which the once notorious John Allen is engaged, and in common with many thousands, we hope he finds his profit in it.

Funeral Relief Committee, I. O. O. F. of Portland, Oregon.

M. GATCH, President, Seventh street, between Jefferson and Columbia.
F. G. BALLARD, Secretary, Market street, between Third and Fourth.
GOLDSMITH, Treasurer, 59 Front street.
Goltz, Area, corner First and Morrison.
Goldstein, Postoffice Building.
Bachman, 56 Front street.
Keshland, 97 First street.
M. Caywood, Western Hotel.
John Dolan, corner Front and Washington streets.
Stafford, East Portland. feb23dly

Samaritan Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Stark's building, third story opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.
Feb. 4, 1868. dtf

Hesperia Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.
Portland, February 18, 1868. dtf

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 16 North Front street.
By order of M. E. H. P

Multnomah Lodge No. 12, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. C. T.

Nonpareil Lodge No. 56, I. O. G. T.—Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. Hall in Appleton's building, First Street, between Yamhill and Taylor. Members in good standing are invited to attend.
yf dtf By order of the W. C. T.

Crystal Lodge No 19, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o'clock on Tuesday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. C. T.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails to and from Portland.

NORTHERN MAILS

Portland to Lincoln, Or.—Leaves Portland daily at 5 A. M.
Arrives at Portland, daily by 6 P. M.

EASTERN MAILS

Portland to Dalles with Eastern Mails—Leaves Portland at 5 A. M., daily, Sundays excepted.
Arrives at Portland by 6 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

COAST MAILS SOUTH

Portland to Astoria—Leaves Portland at 6 A. M. Monday and Fridays.
Arrives at Portland by 6 P. M. Tuesdays and Saturdays.

POINT SOUTH

Portland to Monticello with Mails for Olympia and Victoria—Leaves Portland 6 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Arrives at Portland by 6 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

COUNTRY ROUTES.

Portland to Lafayette—Leaves Portland 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays
Arrives at Portland by 6 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays

Portland to Ceylon—Leaves Portland 6 A. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays
Arrives at Portland by 6 P. M. Thursdays and Mondays

Portland to Aumsville—Arrives at Portland Saturdays at 12 M., and leaves same day at 1 P. M.

Mails received from San Francisco by every steamer of the North Pacific Transportation Company, and mails forwarded by every out going steamer of the same company sailing direct for San Francisco.

Reference is had in this notice not to schedule time of arrivals but to usual time that mails are received.

Mails for Dalles and Salt Lake close at 8½ P. M.
Other mails close at 9 P. M.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6½ P. M., Sundays from 8 to 9 A. M., and 6 to 8 P. M.
Money order office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
Fast Freight Line
TO IDAHO!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 15th, 1868, OUR RATES for FAST FREIGHT (on 50 pounds or upwards, weighing not less than 45 pounds per cubic foot) will be as follows:

From Portland to La Grande.....12 cents per pound.
" " " Union.....13 " " "
" " " Baker City.....15 " " "
" " " Eldorado.....18 " " "
" " " Boise City.....19 " " "
" " " Idaho City.....26 " " "
" " " Silver City.....27 " " "

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Until further notice. au2dtf

OLD PAPER,

OLD NEWSPAPERS,
OLD BOOKS,
OLD PAMPHLETS,
OLD MAGAZINES,
OLD BLANK BOOKS AND LEDGERS,
OLD MANUSCRIPTS,

And all kinds of

WASTE PAPER,

From Bankers, Insurance Agents, Patent Medicine Depots, Printing Offices, Book Binders, Libraries and Business Houses,
wanted at the

JUNK STORE!

FRONT STREET,
Near the FERRY LANDING. my17tf

JUNK STORE.

RICHARD MILLER,
79 FRONT STREET,

Levee Side, near the Ferry Landing, will BUY

OLD RAGS, ROPE, BOTTLES, LEAD, Brass, Copper, Iron

ETC., ETC.,

and pay the HIGHEST CASH prices.

Also, will sell

SECOND-HAND SACKS, BOTTLES, ETC.
ap2l dtf

PORTLAND Library Association.

ROOMS,
CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS,
OVER LADD & TILTON'S BANK.

CONTAINING 3,000 VOLUMES OF CHOICE BOOKS AND
OVER 100 PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Membership Free to All.

Monthly Dues $1 00—payable Quarterly.

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Pin Pipe, Axe and Story Filling,
—AND—
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work,
110 First Street,
Adjoining Western Hotel.....PORTLAND.

BUILDINGS FITTED UP WITH
GAS, WATER AND STEAM PIPES,
and all Work WARRANTED.

Have constantly on hand an assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Lead and Iron Pipes, Marble Slabs, Pumps, Tin Ware, &c., &c.

TIN ROOFING, AND ALL KINDS JOBBING done, at shortest notice and in the best manner.
Portland, Jan 14, 1869. dtf

BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

Harley McDonald,
Office, over Milwain & Joynt's Store,
FRONT STREET,
ARCHITECT & PRACTICAL BUILDER,

WOULD ANNOUNCE TO HIS OLD FRIENDS IN Portland that he has returned to the city, where he intends to remain, and is prepared to furnish DRAFTS, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for Buildings of all kinds, and to take contracts for their erection. He refers to his work here, at Salem and other places, as his recommendation.

Inquire of C. M. Carter, or Williams & Myers. ap1tf

PACIFIC MARKET,
NORTH FRONT STREET,
Willamette Market.
N E CORNER ALDER AND FIRST STS

SPAULDING & CLINE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, MESS BEEF AND PORK, HAM, BACON, LARD &c.

All orders attended to promptly, and delivered on the shortest notice. Will pay the highest price for Beef and Mutton stock feb23wtf

WM. SMITH,
88 FRONT STREET,
Boot Blacking.....One Bit

GENERAL JOBBING, CARPET CLEANING, Whitewashing and Calcimining done at reasonable Rates. ly10dtf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING in the Cigar and Tobacco business under the firm name of H. Moskowitz & Co., in the city of Portland is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. Moskowitz pays all liabilities and collects all outstanding debts.

M. MOSKOWITZ,
H. MOSKOWITZ.
Portland August 4 1869. au5dtf

Hotels and Restaurants.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!
(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE)
Corner Washington and Front Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. P. W. QUIMBY,

HAVING taken the above House, wishes to announce to the public that he is now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable.

FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE
Portland, Feb. 2, 1867 dtf

WESTERN HOTEL,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
S. D. SMITH & GEO. B. COOK,
PROPRIETORS.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE HAS BEEN NEWly Furnished. Enlarged by an addition of 30 Rooms. Hot and Cold Baths attached and is now the best Hotel in the city of Portland.
au2dtf SMITH & COOK, Proprietors.

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,
Nos. 126, 128, and 130, Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING NEWLY FURnished and thoroughly renovated this well-known House, solicit increased patronage from the traveling public. He is now able to offer additional inducements to their patrons.

The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and is under the immediate supervision of the proprietor. Rooms well furnished and well ventilated.

A large fire-proof safe for the deposit of valuables.

Baggage taken to the Hotel free of charge.

Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable.
m8dtf J. LYONS.

COLONIAL HOTEL,
AND RESTAURANT,
GOVERNMENT STREET,
VICTORIA, V. I.

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL HAS BEEN INcreased by the addition of a Brick Building, with handsomely furnished Bedrooms and Parlors.

There are Eight Private Dining Rooms, for Families

ap6d4m **S. DRIARD, Proprietor.**

NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL!
Nos. 118, 120 and 122 Front Street
PORTLAND, OREGON
E. CARNEY ..... Proprietor.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT Hotel to Portland. Located in the center of business and near all the Steamboat Landings.

AT REDUCED RATES! Board and Lodging per day from $1 50, to $2 according to the room occupied

Rooms newly furnished and well ventilated. Superior accommodations for families

The COLUMBIAN COACH will be in attendance at all the landings to convey passengers and baggage to and from this Hotel *Free of Charge.* jy15dtf

PIONEER HOTEL,
No. 5 FRONT ST., between A and B Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
PATRICK McKISSEY, Proprietor.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL HAS BEEN NEWly Furnished and Refitted, and offers superior accommodations to the Traveling Public, and is situated near the Steamship Landing.

Coach to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE
Board and Lodging, per Week.....$5 00
Board and Lodging, per Day.....1 00
au6dtf

AMERICAN HOTEL,
(Adjoining Wells, Fargo & Co's),
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

THIS HOUSE IS THE MOST COMMODIOUS IN the Colony, newly furnished throughout, and it will be the endeavor of the proprietor to make his guests comfortable

Nearest Hotel to the Steamboat Landing.
m27tf THOS. J. BURNES.

Notice to Claimants.

CUSTOM HOUSE, DISTRICT OF OREGON, ASTORIA, August 1, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MERchandise, hereafter described, was seized at the Port of Portland on the 22d ultimo, for violation of the United States Revenue Laws against smuggling, to-wit:

Five Fancy Work Cases, appraised at thirty dollars

All persons claiming the above merchandise or any interest therein, are required to appear and file with the undersigned their claim of ownership within twenty days from the first publication of this notice, otherwise the said merchandise will be considered forfeited
au4d20t A. HINMAN, Collector.

Notice to Claimants

Custom House Astoria,
District of Oregon, July 17, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MERchandise hereinafter described was seized on board the British ship *Onward*, at the port of Portland, on the 12th day of July, 1869, for violation of the United States Revenue Laws against smuggling, to-wit:

Sixty boxes of about 5 Taels each, prepared Opium;
Forty two boxes of about 5 Taels each, prepared Opium;
One hundred and sixty opium Pipe Bowls;
Fifty pounds of Indigo;
Two hundred and three packages China Tobacco;

All persons claiming the above described property or any interest therein, are required to appear and file with the undersigned, their claims of ownership within twenty days from the first publication of this notice; otherwise the said goods will be sold at public auction according to law as forfeited merchandise, after having given due notice of such sale. A. HINMAN, Collector
By W. W. PARKER, Special Deputy Collector.
jy21d20t

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.—DISTRICT OF OREgon, ss.—Whereas an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon on the 5th day of August, A. D 1869 by J. C Cartwright, Esq., District Attorney, on behalf of the United States, against One Trunk of Merchandise, alleging in substance that the said goods were, on or about the 1st day of July, 1869, brought and imported from the foreign Empire of China into the United States and into this District without the payment of duties thereon and without a permit from the Collector of Customs for said district, and praying process against said goods, and that the same be declared forfeited to the United States of America. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the warrant under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said goods, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before said District Court, to be held in the city of Portland on Monday, the 6th day of September, A. D 1869, at 10 o'clock A M of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

THOMAS G. YOUNG,
au7d14t U. S Marshal for said District.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the District of Oregon.—In the matter of John Stephens, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Stephens of the county of Yamhill, and State of Oregon, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, A. D 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same before said Court when and where creditors of said bankrupt may attend and show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held the 30th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., before W Lair Hill, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, at his office at the city of Portland, Oregon. R. WILCOX,
Clerk of the U. S. District Court for Oregon
M F MULKEY, Att'y au6dlawlt

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Assignee of the estate of E D Fondray, bankrupt, will on Monday, August 9, 1869, sell at public auction at the village of Phoenix, in Jackson county, Oregon, all the Real and Personal Property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, consisting of one Grist Mill and Water Privilege, three town lots, each 100 feet front by 347 feet deep, one Lot 99 feet front by 347 feet deep, one Lot 100 feet front by 347 feet deep, one lot 66 feet front by 215 feet deep, one lot 66 feet front by 120 feet deep, with the dwelling house, stables and other buildings thereon, also, one Iron Safe, one Ream H rse, one set Concord Harness and one two-horse Wagon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A M. Terms cash in U S Currency. L R WADE, Assignee.
jy15d3w

NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE OF HIS APPOINTMENT, (In Bankruptcy.) District of Oregon, ss.—At the city of Portland, the 5th day of June A. D 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of E D Fondray, bankrupt, of Jacksonville, in the county of Jackson and State of Oregon, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
jy21d15d L R WADE Assignee etc.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon.—In the matter of Aaron Cohn, Bankrupt.—To the creditors of the said bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of creditors will be held at the office of W. Lair Hill, Register in Bankruptcy, at Portland, Oregon, on the 12th day of August, 1869, at 10 o'clock A M of said day, then and there to [illegible]
R. S. BRADSHAW, Assignee.
jy2 3t

NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE OF HIS APPOINTMENT, (In Bankruptcy). District of Oregon, ss.—At the city of Portland, the 31st day of July, A. D 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Levy, of Sublimity, in the county of Marion, and State of Oregon, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the creditors petition by the District Court of said district
au5dlawSt JOSEPH BACHMAN Assignee

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A SECOND MEETing of creditors of S Beary, bankrupt, at the office of W Lair Hill, Esq., in the city of Portland, at 2 o'clock P M., on the 14th day of August, 1869.
jy27dlawdt JOSEPH BACHMAN Assignee

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jy22d1m4p

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JOHN F. LOHSE, Secretary.

OFFICE—314 CALIFORNIA ST.
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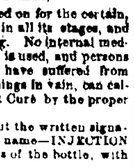

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREgon for Multnomah county.—S. N. Arrigoni and Elizabeth D. L. Arrigoni, Plaintiffs, vs James P. O. Lownsdale, Millard O Lownsdale, by James P. O. Lownsdale, his general guardian, Ruth A. Lownsdale, by John A Blanchard, her general guardian, Wm. E. Cooper and Mary E. Cooper, his wife, John R Lamb and Emma S Lamb, his wife, and Ida Squires, by Wm. E. Cooper, her general guardian. To Ida Squires, one of said defendants. In the name of the State of Oregon: you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, by the first day of the next term of said court which shall convene six weeks after the first publication of this summons, to wit: on the 8th day of November 1869; and if you fail to answer the plaintiff's will take judgment against you, and a decree determining your claim to that real estate in the city of Portland, Oregon, known as lots (1) one, (2) two (7) seven and (8) eight in block (249) two hundred and forty-nine, and excluding you from any estate or interest therein, and quieting plaintiff's title thereto, and for general relief prayed for in the complaint.

By order of Hon. W. W. Upton, Judge
W. W. THAYER.
July 14-dw LOGAN, SHATTUCK & KILLIN

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Slate Creek
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Lewisville,
Monmouth,
Rickreall,
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Nestucton
Tillamook

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Centia,
Cayuse,
Mitchell's Station
Marshall,
Mendowville,
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Kalama,
Monticello,
Oak Point

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Port Ludlow,
Port Townsend.

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Slaughter,
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Kitsap.
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Port Williams,
Port Orchard,
Seabeck
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Boisfort,
Cowlitz,
Claquato,
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Arcada,
Kamilche,
Oakland,
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Pierce.
Franklin,
Steilacoom,
Tacoma

Pacific.
Bruceport,
Fort Willapa,
Oysterville,
Unity.

Skamania.
Cascades

Snohomish.
Muckilteo,
Snohomish,
Tulalip

Stevens.
Fort Colville,
Spokane Bridge

Thurston.
Beaver,
Coal Bank
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Miami Prairie,
Olympia
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The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1869

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates ..... 73½@74
New York Gold Quotations ..... 134@134

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—To the Officers and Members of the East Portland Homestead Association.—*Gentlemen*: At a regular meeting of Orient Lodge No. 7 I. O. of O. F., held *Saturday evening, August 7th, 1869*, at their hall in East Portland, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The East Portland Homestead Association, through their President, the Hon. A. M. Loryea, have generously donated to this Lodge a *valuable building lot* in an eligible location on which to erect a new hall now, therefore, be the officers and members of said Lodge, be it

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are due and the same are hereby tendered to the East Portland Homestead Association, for the munificent donation they have conferred upon us, and we add to this expression of gratitude, the hope that the generous donors may find a higher reward in the consciousness of having rendered efficient and timely aid to the cause of benevolence and humanity.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the OREGONIAN and *Herald* newspapers and to the Secretary of the East Portland Homestead Association.

CHARLES K. GARDNER,
JOHN DOLAN,
J. KENWORTHY,
Committee.

IMMIGRANT AID SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Messrs. Ankeny, Green and Schlussell, the committee appointed for the First ward, to obtain subscriptions in aid of the immigration movement, were at work yesterday. The result of one days' work, was the subscription of ten dollars each by seventy-six men. The committee feel confident that they can get fifty more subscribers for ten dollars each in the First ward, and there is little doubt but that their energy will accomplish that much or more. In the Second ward Mr. Quimby and Weigand obtained, yesterday, about six hundred dollars. We have not heard from the other two for the Third ward. The work is going on briskly, and those who hope for its ultimate success, will know it nably be fully gratified. In order that the committees may have full time for a thorough canvass, the meeting for the election of Trustees, appointed for this (Tuesday) evening, has been postponed till next Saturday evening, the 14th. If the ball be kept rolling till that time, the result in subscriptions will, no doubt, be of the most gratifying and hopeful character. It is to be hoped that our people will, in liberality, equal the zeal of the committees.

ARTISTIC COMING.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 3d says: "Several Eastern artists have lately visited California, to make studies of scenery and character for the use of the illustrated papers. Among these is Wm. Sharp, of Boston, illustrator of Harvey's *Petals of America*. Frank Leslie's publications are beginning to present California subjects. Among the latest is a cut of the *Antler*, taking an imaginary sail across the Golden Gate. Mr. Ah Whymper, author of an illustrated work on Alaska, which has been published in English and French, is now residing here, sketching and corresponding for Eastern and European papers and magazines. Several cuts from his Pacific coast drawing have appeared in the *Illustrated London News* and *Traveler's Magazine*. The latest artistic arrival is Gifford, of New York, who is celebrated as a landscape painter. He intends to visit Oregon and study the scenery of the Columbia river. In a year or two many of the best Eastern artists, and some from Europe, will be visiting this coast for fresh subjects.

TO HUMBOLDT.—Mr. Wakefield, postmaster, informs us that he is in daily receipt of letters of inquiry, from writers who want information of various sorts—about post-office, mail routes, schedules, postal money orders, &c., &c. In a majority of cases the letters of inquiry do not contain a stamp to pay return postage, the writers evidently being under the impression that, as Mr. Wakefield is postmaster, he can frank letters to everybody. This is an erroneous impression. Postmasters have no franking privilege except in certain cases of official correspondence with postmasters or the Postoffice Department. Mr. Wakefield has replied to many of the letters, however, paying the postage out of his own pocket. This is something of a tax—more than any man cares to stand; and he has concluded that, hereafter, he will take no notice of letters of inquiry, merely, unless they contain a stamp for return postage. Inquirers will, therefore, take notice.

THE REGATTA—BOAT BUILDING.—The formation of a boat club in this city, followed by the contests in rowing, has given quite an impetus to yacht building. Mr. George Chase is building a fine, large boat, at his shop, corner of Stark and second streets; and we hear of other parties who are intending to build during the fall, among the number, Mr. Chas. Talbott who will build one upon a famous New York model, and Mr. A. E. Mason, who already has a good sailer. We are glad to see a growing interest in this sort of sport, not only because boat building is a healthful and pleasant business, but because boat building, sail making, etc., give employment to a good many people and call for a large amount of material of various sorts. A fleet of sailing yachts will prove of more worth to the city than would a dozen steamboats or shell drifters.

COMMENCEMENT OF PACIFIC UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Marsh has favored us with a copy of the catalogue of this institution situated at Forest Grove. We learn from it the following: The Faculty are, Rev. S. M. Marsh, D. D., President, and Prof. of Intellectual Philosophy; Rev. Horace Lyman, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics; Geo. H. Collier, A. M., Prof. of the Natural Sciences; J. W. Marsh, A. M., Prof. of Ancient and Modern Languages and Literature; Prof. L. J. Powell, A.M., Principal of the Academy, assisted by Miss J. Morrison. The boy students are in the male 5; irregular, 4; female, 6; total, 15. The girl students, male, 17; female, 6; total, 23. The attendance, males, 52; females, 33; total, 85. Whole number, 123.

ERRATA.—There were some errors in the local column of yesterday morning, of an aggravated and aggravating character. In the item headed "Military," the words "rules of officers" were set up, instead of *editions* of officers. In the item headed "Important Astronomical Discovery," the last sentence was made to read, "As this fact may not been noted elsewhere, etc.," whereas it should have read, "As this fact *may not* have been noted elsewhere, etc." These and a few others resulted from the carelessness of compositors, and would have been the occasions profane swearing and trapeze performances by the local reporter, had he not been of a decidedly mild type of mind.

A SWITCHING RUMOR.—We learned yesterday afternoon of a case on Second street in which a husband gave his wife some personal chastisement—not as tenderly, perhaps, as he should have done it. The man was arrested. In a short time we met a man who inquired if we had heard of that case of a man beating his wife nearly to death. We had not. In a few minutes we met another who asked, "did you hear about a man on Second street, beating his wife to death?" We did not. Not long afterward another inquirer asked, "did you hear about a man on Second street shooting his wife?" We did not. Rumor, at least, seemed determined to have another first class sensation.

BASE BALL.—There will be a practice game on the ground of the Pioneer Club in East Portland this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All persons taking an interest in the game are invited to be present as it is essential that the best players of Portland should be a little more efficient, if possible, in throwing, than they were during the last game, with the Clackamas Club of Oregon City, in which the Portland boys lost considerably, and which was caused largely by their indifference to practice, and practiced deception. We don't want to see a repetition of the same in the next game in public, therefore remember that "practice makes perfect."

THE CIRCUS.—To-night the Great Eastern and Royal Circus will give a performance for the benefit of the Lee children. With the regular company will appear quite a number of volunteers, among whom are Miss Lizzy Howard, balladist; James Kelly and John Hunt, [illegible]; and young Coss, banjoist and comic singer, with the rest a part of the San Francisco Alhambra Troupe. The performance will undoubtedly be an improvement upon those given here some time ago. To-morrow night Mr. Lee will give a benefit to Mrs. Miller and family.

CHANGE OF MAIL SCHEDULES.—Recently, the mail service between Portland and Astoria, has been increased to three mails per week each way. The following schedule is now observed.

Mails leave Portland on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock A. M. Leave Astoria on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock A. M. The hours of arrival are not definite, except that mails must be delivered at each end of the route by 5 A. M. next day after departure from the other end.

WM. H. BENNETT was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, 16th April, 1823, "of poor but respectable parents;" moved to Iowa in March, '35; crossed the plains in '45; helped build the first house erected in Portland same year, and was engaged in the manufacture of "Blue Ruin" (at odd times) till 48; appointed Sheriff of Tualatin county in '49; Sheriff till '55; elected Treasurer of Washington county in '55; Treasurer till '60, appointed U. S. Marshal in '62; Marshall till '66. Still lives.

TRAVEL—POPULATION.—Of late there seems to be much more travel than during the first part of the season; and judging from the apparent increase of our floating population, the arrivals of passengers must be in excess of the departures. It must have been observed that there are many more people about the hotels than has been usual in the earlier part of the year. The permanent population of the city has, doubtless, increased by a considerably greater ratio than during 1868.

SAW MILL BURNED.—*Capt. Fisher informs us* that during last Saturday night the cedar mill belonging to Messrs. Nicoli Bros., situated three miles from Rainier, was destroyed by fire. The value of property destroyed was not ascertained. A part of the lumber on the yard was also burned. The fire caught from sparks falling [illegible] the shavings about the planer.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.—Mr. Pierpont Thayer will give readings from Shakespeare and the modern poets, at Monticello, this evening. *He will be assisted* in the entertainment by Prof. Haack. Next week, Mr. Thayer will probably visit Puget Sound and give readings at several or all of the towns from Olympia to Victoria. May we attend him.

WHARF IMPROVEMENT.—*During the last few days* workmen have been engaged in laying a covering floor upon

SALE OF SHARES.—On next Saturday, Mr. A. B. Richardson will sell at his auction sales room forty-one shares of the stock of the Oregon Iron Works, in this city. Sale at 10 o'clock A. M. The Oregon Iron Works is doing a big business and shares ought to sell well.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—DEADY, JUDGE.—Proceedings of yesterday:

United States vs. Adolph Nicolai, an indictment for cutting timber on public lands; ordered that defendant have until Wednesday morning next to plead.

TO SAIL.—The steamship *Brilliante* is advertised to sail from this port for San Francisco on or about Thursday, August 12th. The *Active* is advertised to sail for Puget Sound and Victoria on or about Saturday, August 14th.

DALLES WOOLEN MILLS.—Mr. Duncan, Superintendent of the Dalles Woolen Mills is in town, and reports that the mills will be again in operation in a few days.

AT FIVE A. M.—James' stage starts to-day at five A. M., for Dayton, in order to connect with stage for Corvallis, leaving Dayton at noon.

POSTPONED.—The first meeting of the Immigrant Aid Society—for the election of Trustees—has been postponed till Saturday evening, the 14th inst.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The next steamer from San Francisco will be the *Moses Taylor*, which will sail on Saturday the 14th.

Terrible Affair at Gilroy, California.

A BOY SHOOTS HIS PLAYMATE.

The Gilroy *Advocate* of July 29th has the following sad story.

On Thursday last, Albert Cochran, a boy eleven years of age, shot and killed Samuel Henry Harris, aged thirteen, under the following circumstances:

The parents of the two boys live at Gilroy in adjoining houses. The boys and other children were at Cochran's house, amusing themselves at play, the parents being absent. Albert went into an adjoining room and was followed by Harry. Albert forbade him going into the room. Harry insisted. Albert told him if he did he would shoot *him*. Harry continued to advance, when Albert grabbed a shot gun standing near him, and pointed it at him, cocked it and fired, the charge entering the abdomen from the front. The gun is an extra large one, stub and twist barrel, and was loaded with No. 7 shot. *At the time the gun was* discharged Harry must have been within one or two feet of the muzzle, as his clothes were on fire and badly powder-burnt, and the entire charge, wadding and all, passed into him. The boys ran out of the house, and an elder brother of the wounded boy, hearing the report of the gun and the screams of the boys, ran toward the door, leaning against it with his hand over the wound. Harry cried out, "Oh, my brother, I am dead: Harry has shot me." The brother then tenderly conveyed him to his house adjoining, and summoned physicians immediately. The boy who did the shooting, it appears, fully understood the *situation*, and ran off to a neighbor's, where his mother had been visiting. The physician came, and an examination satisfied him that the wound was mortal. This information was imparted to the almost distracted parents, brothers and sisters. Little Harry lived till half past eleven o'clock that night, when his immortal spirit took its departure from the earthly tenement to meet Him who has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

It was indeed a trying scene to see the mother at the dying couch of her beloved boy, summoned so suddenly from the endearing presence of parents, brothers, sisters and friends. The mother was borne up by that Christian fortitude which alone can support the afflicted during such trying ordeals, and, upon her knees beside the sufferer, she poured out a prayer to God for her dying boy that melted the hearts of all her hearers and caused tears to flow from eyes unused to weeping. *Harry summoned all his playmates*, and as they stood around his dying bed he called their attention to the horrible, fearful wound in his abdomen, presenting a mutilated and bloody hole, large enough to admit a hen's egg, which spoke *to them in silent yet potent speech, admonishing* them of the terrible results of shooting a fellow being. He then sent for Albert, the boy who fired the fatal shot. Upon entering the room in company with his mother, he was told to kneel and ask Harry's pardon, but before the words could have utterance Harry spoke up and freely forgave him. The deceased was a boy of extraordinary intelligence, and was a favorite, both among his youthful associates and the adults of our town.

EXTRAORDINARY EXODUS OF HONEY BEES—A NUT FOR THE VOTARIES OF SCIENCE.—One of the most remarkable occurrences that has ever come to our knowledge was related to us yesterday. Mr. James Broil, a farmer, who resides about seven miles from the city, on the river road, has for some time past been engaged extensively in raising honey bees, and with almost unprecedented success. He has lately had as many as forty-five hives of the industrious little "cusses," and to use a homely phrase they have been plying themselves like Turks, and making "slathers" of honey for the winter.

A few mornings ago, however, Mr. Broil woke up to find his bees *non est*. They had "lit out" between two days, leaving no trace whatever of the point or region of country to which they had so unceremoniously migrated. There was not a bee left to keep its lonely watch over forty-five hives. As might be expected, farmer Broil was left in considerable of a dilemma, and immediately consulted all the authorities at his command in relation to the peculiar habits and freaks of the bee tribe.

After reading through many volumes, it occurred to him that some of his neighbors might be able to explain the whys and wherefores of this "bounty-jumping movement on the part of his army of honey-makers." He accordingly made a "bee line" for the residence of his nearest neighbor, to consult him on the singular problem. To his utter surprise, he ascertained that his friend, who is also a "beeist," had met with the same loss in the same sudden manner, and was in the same perplexity as to the cause. They at once resolved on examining the hives, and it revealed to *them the fact that each stand contained from* 60 to 75 pounds of honey. This development led the two bee-raisers to seek for further information, and in their rounds, for a circuit of 25 miles, they found that every hive had been deserted about the same time, and all of them were left full of honey. The farmers in that region are unable to account for this mysterious disappearance of their bees, and many theories have been advanced, but up to this time the problem remains unsolved. The opinion of most of them is that the mildness of the weather up to so late a season caused this singular migration.—*Louisville Item*.

The Salt Lake *Telegraph*, which moved to Ogden, has changed back again, and will hereafter be issued in Salt Lake.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE.—*A bargain can be had* of E. P. Hicks, corner Third and Columbia streets if looked for immediately. Also a good second hand, top Brewster buggy, and a good time, sound, black horse, seven years old—all O. K.

LOOK OUT! ICE WILL BE VERY CHEAP NEXT SUMMER!—ANOTHER ICE HOUSE.—We learn that Mr. Leonard Stark will build a very large ice house this winter, also, that he is going to have all the proper machinery for *cutting and packing ice brought from the East* by a friend who is going in partnership with him. The same gentleman intends to start Soda works on a big scale in this city next Spring. Hurrah for Stark & Co.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,
Office, No. 64 Front Street,
Adjoining the Telegraph Office.....Portland, Oregon.
Special Collector of Claims,
Accounts, Notes, Bonds, Drafts and Mercantile Claims of every description throughout Oregon and the Territories, WILL BE MADE A SPECIALTY AND PROMPTLY COLLECTED, as well as with a due regard to economy in all business matters intrusted to his care and the proceeds paid over punctually. au2dawtf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Corner and Inside Lots, Half Blocks and Blocks with Buildings and unimproved, situated in the most desirable portions of this city and in East Portland for sale at very reasonable prices and on liberal terms.
Improved Farms as well as valuable unimproved Lands, located in this and adjoining counties of Oregon, will, also, be sold in any required number of acres at rates satisfactory.
All purchasers of Real Estate will apply to the under-

DR. J. H. HATCH,
(Late Mack & Hatch,)
DENTIST.
The patronage of those desiring FIRST-CLASS OPERATIONS respectfully solicited.
Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.
NITROUS OXIDE administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth.
OFFICE—Corner of Washington and Front Sts. Entrance on Washington, Portland, Oregon.
nlbdlawtf

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
Dentist.
DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 89 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
☞ The Latest and Improved Styles of work at Reduced Prices. Nitrous oxide Gas for the painless Extraction of Teeth.
aplltf

GO TO BUCHTEL'S GALLERY
IN THE FORENOON for the finest work in Photography—Sun Pearls, Cabinet Cards, and the beautiful MEZZO-TINTS, (*late patent*).
Plain Photographs re-touched, painted in Oil or Water Colors.

PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL.
EVERY BOTTLE ITS OWN TESTIMONIAL. The best remedy in use for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Gout, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Diptheria, Colic, Cramps, and all aches and pains. Full directions with each bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

PRATT'S NEW LIFE.
THE GREAT BOTANIC REMEDY. Purifies the blood, cures Fever and Ague, Invigorates the Liver, Heals old Sores, Cures Scrofula, Eradicates Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions arising from impure blood. Free from all nauseating and irritating ingredients. It strengthens the stomach, regulates the bowels and cures Piles and Dyspepsia. PRATT'S NEW LIFE is invaluable to Females suffering from complaints incident to their sex. For sale by all Druggists.
A. M. BOYLE & CO., Druggists,
jy2-d3m San Francisco, Proprietors.

DR. WILLIAM KOEHLER,
DENTIST.
OFFICE—Cor. Yamhill and Front Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Established in Portland since 1862, and has now all the Latest Improvements to enable him to warrant First Class and Skillful operations.
Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite, or Vulcanite and Gold combined (Dr. Cook's Patent), at Reduced Prices.
Ether Spray administered for mitigating pain in extracting Teeth.
jy1dtf

MASON'S
OREGON STEAM BREWERY!
ALE,
BEER and PORTER,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ON AND AFTER JULY 17, 1869, THE PRICE OF BEER and ALE supplied to the Trade will be as follows:
$5 00 per Barrel of 30 gallons;
$2 50 per Half Barrel of 15 gallons;
$2 00 per Keg of 10 gallons;
$1 00 per Keg of 5 gallons.
All orders that I may be favored with will be promptly filled and goods delivered without delay.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND all sorts of Brewer's Supplies at S. F. prices without freight.
JOHN MASON, Proprietor.
Portland, Oregon, July 11, 1869. jy12dtf

NOT
LOST OR STOLEN!
$75,000 Reward
WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST AND CONviction of any person or persons who can't buy
BOOTS & SHOES!
Cheaper from
FAST & CAHALIN
Than from any other House on the North-west Coast.
113 Front st., and 131 First st.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
N. B.—Having secured the services of MR. ROBT. J. MOORE, the celebrated Cutter and Boot Manufacturer, we are now prepared to make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order. We also pay particular attention to Ladies and Children's measures. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
FAST & CAHALIN,
No. 131 First street, near Yamhill, Portland.
jy1dtf

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE IN
SEATTLE, W. T.
STITZEL & UPTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Cor. Washington and Front Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
NOW OFFER FOR SALE AMOS HURST'S Lots and Blocks located in the town of Seattle, Washington Territory.
Complete Maps can be seen at our Office, showing Lots and plan of the city and adjacent country.
Parties desiring to invest in Property on the Sound can do no better than to apply at our Office.
Apply to STITZEL & UPTON,
au6dlm8p REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Portland, Oregon.

Great Bargains!
ARE NOW OFFERED IN
MILLINERY & DRESS TRIMMINGS
AT
Mrs. C. MONELL'S,
93 FIRST STREET.
MRS. C. MONELL, INTENDING TO CLOSE business offers her entire Stock of MILLINERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, etc., etc., at
SAN FRANCISCO PRICES!
The attention of country dealers is particularly invited to an examination of this large and well assorted Stock.
au5dlm

DIRECT IMPORTATION!
EX MELDON, FROM NEW YORK,
5,000 gals. Devoe's Coal Oil;
10 tons Atlantic Lead, in tin or wood;
200 gals. assorted Varnishes;
1,000 lbs. assorted Can Colors.
For sale in lots to suit, by
JACKSON, SANDERSON & CO.

NOTICE.
WE TAKE PLEASURE IN CALLING the attention of dealers to our Genuine Patented Improvement in Electro-Plating Spoons and Forks, by which those parts most exposed to wear receive an

EXTRA COAT OF SILVER!
THREE TIMES THE USUAL THICKNESS,
over on the back of the handle, bowl of the spoon, prongs of forks and back of the handle and breast and points of tines of forks, as illustrated in cut.
This mode of Electro-Plating greatly exceeds the old way of plating. The great advantage will be readily seen, as spoons and forks always wear through on these exposed points, while the plate is yet good on other parts of the article. This new process will add THREE TIMES TO THE DURABILITY of goods so plated.
Knives, forks and spoons stamped "1847 ROGERS BROTHERS A1 XII," are Electro Plated by the new Patented Process.
We have now been before the public since 1852, manufacturing ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, which have stood the most severe tests of wear in hotels, steamers and private families, and have given universal satisfaction, supplying, as it does, all of the advantages of silver in durability and beauty. We wish to call particular attention to the hardness and firmness of our White Metal, which exceeds anything of the kind made in this country. All goods plated on this metal bear our trade mark, and the plating is warranted THREE TIMES THE USUAL THICKNESS.
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY'S
TEA SETS, SYRUP CUPS,
PORCELAIN LINED ICE PITCHERS,
SALVERS, BUTTER DISHES,
CASTORS, GOBLETS and CUPS,
PRIZE PITCHERS and GOBLETS,
FRUIT STANDS,
BERRY DISHES,
CELERY STANDS,
BREAD BASKETS,
NAPKIN RINGS,
PORCELAIN LINED BAKING DISH,
PICKLE and PRESERVE STANDS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
Plated Cutlery.
IVORY HANDLES, BEST ENGLISH BLADES, SILVER PLATED BREAKFAST, DINNER and DESSERT KNIVES, SILVER HANDLES, BEST ENGLISH STEEL BLADES, SILVER PLATED BREAKFAST, DINNER and DESSERT KNIVES, with or without cases.
A complete Stock of the above Goods made and warranted, by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, West Meriden, Connecticut, on hand and for sale at a small advance on Factory Prices, by
JACKSON, SANDERSON & CO,
No. 36 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.
☞ Orders filled in New York if desired.
jy10dtf

EMIL, LOWENSTEIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Wall-Papers, etc.
INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AS WELL AS THE public in general that they will sell their large stock of Furniture and Carpets at greatly REDUCED PRICES in order to make room for the immense Stock of *New Goods, now on their way from the East*, and respectfully solicit inspection.
my22dtf

REMOVAL.
B. L. STONE,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Begs leave to inform his customers that he has Removed to
107 Front St.,
(Three doors below his old stand), PORTLAND, OREGON,
and has opened with a new and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Waltham Watches, Elgin Watches, Ladies Gold Watches, Self Winding Watches, Gold, Silver and Plated Chains, California Gold Rings and Buckles, Sets Earrings and Breastpins, Clocks, Spectacles, and everything belonging to the Jewelry Business.
☞ Fine Watches repaired in the best manner and warranted one year. au2dtf

THE AUTOMATIC
CLOTHES WASHER AND BOILER!
Patented Jan. 29, 1864.
DISPENSES WITH LABOR, WEAR AND TEAR, and does the work effectually in from twenty to thirty minutes without rubbing the clothes. They can be seen in operation on
No. 177 FRONT STREET,
where all information can be obtained.
AUTOMATIC WASHER AND BOILER CO.
A. C. RIPLEY, Agent
for Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories.
mar22dtf

Select School.
THE FOURTH QUARTER OF
MRS. S. C. BROWN'S SELECT SCHOOL,
Corner of Second and Hall streets, will be open for the reception of Pupils on Monday, July 26th next. All branches comprising a liberal education will be taught. Lessons on the Piano will be given.
A New Building has been erected, and a higher department for young ladies will be opened at the commencement of the term. jy24dtf

JUST RECEIVED
EX SHIP ONWARD,
FROM HONG KONG,
4,000 MATS RICE.
FOR SALE in lots to suit by
DUCK LOUNG & CO.,
No. 99 ALDER STREET, PORTLAND.
au4dlm4p

CARMEN ISLAND SALT
WARRANTED PURE.
ROCK, COARSE GROUND, DAIRY AND TABLE SALT, always on hand and for sale in quantities to suit.
HOLLADAY & BRENHAM,
jun5dtf Sole Agents, San Francisco.

MILK! MILK!!
FURNISHED MORNING AND EVENING AT
6 1-4 cents per Quart.

NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, D.C.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS!
APPROVED JULY 25, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
OFFICERS.
CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance & Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary & Actuary.
R. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.
THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS CONTEMPLATing Insuring their lives, or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO MONEY SENT OUT OF THE STATE.
ALL PREMIUMS RECEIVED INVESTED IN THE STATE.
THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED ARE:
It is a National Company, chartered by special Act of Congress, 1868.
It has a Paid-up Capital of $1,000,000.
It offers Low Rates of Premium.
It furnishes Larger Insurance than other Companies for the same money.
It is Definite and Certain in its Terms.
It is a Home Company in every locality.
Its Policies are Exempt from Attachment.
There are no Unnecessary Restrictions in the Policies.
Every Policy is Non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which Pay to the Insured their Full Amount and Return all the Premiums so that the Insurance costs Only the Interest on the Annual Payments.
Policies may be taken that will Pay to the Insured, after a certain number of years, During Life, an Annual Income of One-Tenth the amount named in the Policy.
No Extra Rate is charged for Risks upon the Lives of Females.
Insures Not to Pay Dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.
Its Policies are Negotiable.
By the Charter of the Company, certificates of obligations will be issued, agreeing to purchase its Policies at their value which, when accompanied by the Policy duly assigned or transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security, in making loans from the Company or from other parties.
The Hon. Jno. E. Sandford, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in his Report for 1868, speaking of Dividends in Life Insurance Companies, says: "The sooner such guarantee cease to be made, and such expectations created, the sooner Life Insurance will come to rest on its true motive, and men insure their lives for security, and not for dividends. The best and most popular companies will then be those that promise only equity, and render all that they promise, and furnish the best security, with the most upright and judicious management."
"By the Stock plan, the full cash effect of the Premium is immediately secured to the Insured, the Company taking ALL the risk. By the Mutual plan, the full value in Insurance of the Premium paid, is not secured to the Policy-holder, who takes a portion of the risk himself."
POLICIES ISSUED
IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.
Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the General Agency at San Francisco, or to any of Wells, Fargo & Co's Agents on the Pacific Coast.
WM. M. HALE, MANAGER.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
General Agents for the Pacific Coast.
OFFICE,
No. 302 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
A. D. ELLIS, M. D.,
State Agent.
OFFICE—N. W. CORNER FRONT AND

CONFLAGRATIONS
Are of Daily Occurrence!
FIRE INSURANCE
IS THE ONLY SAFEGUARD.
Portland Office
OF THE
PHOENIX
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
No. 2 Holmes' Block, FIRST STREET.
Five Million Dollars!
Disbursed for Fire Losses exhibits its usefulness.
$1,300,000 Annual Cash Income!
Indicates its Popularity.
$1,519,338 08 Cash Assets!
Gives Emphasis to its Solvency.
STERLING INDEMNITY!
EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENTS!
Moderate Rates!
H. H. MAGILL, Manager
Pacific Branch, San Francisco.
POLICIES and RENEWALS issued direct by
O. B. GIBSON, Resident Agent.
jul1dtf

GEO. W. HELMAN. F. L. THURSTON.
MUSIC AND ART GALLERY,
PIANOS & ORGANS
FOR SALE or TO RENT.
Importers and Dealers in

Musical Instruments,
Sheet Music, Music Books, Violin and Guitar Strings,
PICTURES,
PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS
Of all kinds for sale cheap. Pictures FRAMED to Order. Pianos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments,
TUNED AND REPAIRED.
Agents for the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES, and keep on hand all kinds of Sewing Machines, for Sale or to Rent. Sewing Machines Repaired and Exchanged.
FIRST ST., opposite Western Hotel,
jy9 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

TO THE CARPENTERS OF OREGON
ALL MECHANICS WHO APPRECIATE GOOD Work, and GOOD TOOLS to do it with, the undersigned would respectfully inform you that he has just received a lot of those celebrated
COMBINATION TOOLS!
(NESTOR'S PATENT, OREGON INVENTION)
That are meeting with such unprecedented demand in the East. It combines in itself a
FLUID LEVEL,
GRADUATED RULE,
WEATHERBOARD HOOK
MARKING-KNIFE and GAUGE,
The whole constituting a Carpenter's Tool of great utility and convenience.
All communications through the Postoffice, or orders left at the store of C. McGinn, corner of First and Madison sts., will receive prompt attention.
J. H. BARRETT.
Portland, July 15th, 1869. dlm.362t

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE,
Importers and Dealers in
Leather and Shoe FINDINGS.
WE HAVE IN STORE A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTING,
which we offer at *Lower Prices* than any other House in the city. Orders solicited and carefully filled.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.
No. 141 FRONT STREET.—UP STAIRS.
ap3d2ptf WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE.

HURCREN & SHINDLER.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
IN STORE AND NOW ARRIVING, THE BEST AND most carefully selected Stock of GOOD FURNITURE ever offered in this city. NEW STYLES of
PARLOR,
BED and DINING ROOM,
LIBRARY and
COUNTING HOUSE
FURNITURE.
SPRING, PURE CURLED HAIR, HUMMA HAIR, MOSS, PULU and EXCELSIOR
MATTRESSES.
BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.
GILT ROSEWOOD and WALNUT MOULDINGS.
☞ Goods in original packages sold at San Francisco prices and freight.
The Public are invited to examine our Stock.
WAREROOMS—Corner FIRST and SALMON STREETS, PORTLAND.
fe25d1m

REMOVAL.
McLERAN BROS.,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF GOODS TO the new Brick Store,
No. 104 FIRST STREET,
next door to the Postoffice, where they will be glad to see all of their old customers and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.
Constantly on hand a choice and well selected Stock of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
and VEGETABLES,
at the Lowest Market Rates. Also Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried FRUITS and NUTS, which are offered to the Trade at the lowest rates. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. jy14d1m

THE BUCKEYE
Mower, Reaper AND SELF RAKER
IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL THE WORLD TO be the best Machine extant.
THE
SWEEPSTAKE THRESHER
is of the same better workmanship, more solid and complete than any other Thresher extant. We have also,
HAINES' GENUINE HEADER,
with the latest improvements. Send for circular.
HAWLEY, DODD & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
51 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.
my12dtf

TO THE TRADE.
THE MISSION AND THE PACIFIC
(KNITTING)
WOOLEN MILLS
HAVING CONSOLIDATED HAVE REMOVED their Office and Depot from their former Agency to their New Store,
Nos. 517 and 519 MARKET ST.,
Between FIRST and SECOND,
And are now fully prepared to supply the Trade with all the various articles in their line at the lowest market prices.
San Francisco, June 1, 1869.
MISSION AND PACIFIC WOOLEN MILLS, CONSOLIDATED.
J. D. FRY, President.
DONALD McLENNAN, Manager. je14dlm8p

R. G. SNEATH,
Wholesale Grocer,
82 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Goods by the Package
FOR CASH AT
San Francisco Prices and Freight.
☞ Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if at Portland, May 1, 1867. 22dawtf

TAYLOR & BENDEL,
Successors to J. G. FRISCH & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Wines and Liquors
413 and 415 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DR. HUFELAND'S SWISS STOMACH BITTERS
(First Premium.)

The world-renowned reputation, together with the extensive and increasing demand for DR. HUFELAND'S SWISS BITTERS will at once recommend them to the favorable notice of all connoisseurs and lovers of a GOOD AND HEALTHFUL TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. As a Purifier of the Blood, acting surely yet gently on the functions of the Liver and Kidneys, they are unequaled, and a most agreeable drink. ap5dtf

G. VENARD,
CHARTRES COFFEE!
Manufactory Established in June, 1851.
STEAM POWER, NOS. 625 AND 627 FRONT ST.
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND GROUND AND ROASTED COFFEE, GREEN COFFEE of the best qualities. CREAM OF TARTAR and SPICES of all kinds.
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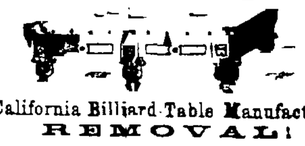
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The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1869

A Tripartite Reply.

Of course it is quite natural that the Oregon City paper should endeavor to signalize its new political departure by a leading article which will give it standing in the ranks of thodox Democracy. Therefore every observing person, who understands what Democracy is in these times, would naturally expect to find the leading article in the first issue of the paper under the new *regime*, devoted to the "pagan barbarians" from China. At present the height and breadth and depth of Democratic statesmanship consist in attempts to show that the country is destined to be impoverished and ruined by cheap, willing and expert labor. Who can wonder therefore that the Oregon City neophyte should select this as the subject of his first powerful "leader?"

He says: "There are a hundred white men at work on a railroad, or a farm, at two dollars each, per day. But one hundred Chinamen come along apply for this work, and get it from the white laborers, for the reason that they will work for a dollar each, per day." Now it is unnecessary to tell persons who have practical information on this subject that farmers in Oregon cannot afford to hire labor at two dollars per day. Wheat will not net the farmer more than fifty cents per bushel, and it is nonsense to talk about his paying two dollars a day for labor with wheat at so low a price! It is true that many farmers are compelled to pay this price for labor for a short time during harvest; but it costs them a large part of their crop to get it from the field into the granary! This every farmer knows. Now the farmers of Oregon constitute three-fourths of the population of the State, and we are in favor of giving them an opportunity to employ a class of labor that will enable them to produce wheat without a loss to themselves. At present they are compelled to make up by their own labor the deficiency which results from employing the "help" which they are compelled to have in planting and securing their crops. If these laborers think there is so much profit in this line of business that farmers can afford to pay two dollars per day and make money besides, why don't they go to farming on their own account? There is an abundance of land to be had for the taking. It is perfectly clear that farmers cannot employ labor to any extent at two dollars per day; therefore the Chinese, though they may work for smaller wages, are not in the way of white men. As to railroads, we should never have any on the Pacific slope if we were to depend on building them with labor at two dollars a day in gold. But the Oregon City paper says, "hundreds of Chinamen are now employed on the Oregon Central Railroad, occupying the places that ought to be filled with white men." Who has the right to decide what class of laborers ought to occupy the places—the builders of this railroad or the editor of a small weekly paper who has no interest in the enterprise and but little in the country? Are the men who furnish the money for a great work like this to control it, or is an outside person to step in and say how the thing ought to be done? Suppose the railroad managers should step into the sanctum of this editor and tell him who he "ought" to have to do his work and what wages he "ought" to pay, would he not consider them very impertinent?

A short time ago we said, "Oregon must have cheap labor, or she can produce no iron, but little wheat and few woolen goods." The Albany *Democrat* takes this up and declares that "her labor is cheap enough for all these results." We beg to dissent from this declaration. Our iron works are idle because labor is not cheap enough to keep them in operation. Our wheat crop is smaller than it should be for the reason that farmers cannot afford to hire labor at the rates of the country. Our woolen factories are not so successful as they were a few years ago for the reason that the prices of goods have declined greatly while labor remains at nearly the old rates. The consequence is that no more woolen factories are projected. So far as we can ascertain there is no proposition to erect another within the limits of the State. Having these facts to offset against the *Democrat's* theories, we are quite willing here to dismiss the discussion with that paper for the present.

The *Herald*, in addition to a general discussion of this topic, devotes its Sundays to it exclusively. That paper is, in this respect, in the condition of the over-worked unfortunate,—

Whose sore toil
Does not divide the Sunday from the week.

In its latest Sunday effusion it calls the principle that labor must be governed by the law of demand and supply, a "sophism," and proceeds in this strain:

No free and equal citizen of this Republic should be required to work for any less reward than will furnish him a roof for his family, good beef and bread for them to eat, warm clothes for them to wear and sufficient above all these things to spare the time for school, and lay by a little against a day when sickness may come. Less than this is not independence of charity, and dependence on charity is slavery and insult, bearing which, men cannot love the country that does no better by them.

There never has been a time in the United States, and least of all in the State of Oregon, when intelligent and industrious labor would not secure entire independence for any man and his family; and it is well known that it is now much easier for a laboring man to secure these rewards than ever before. There is so much demand for labor on this continent and so many undeveloped enterprises to take hold of, that any intelligent man who wants profitable employment cannot fail to obtain it. Individual prosperity, however, depends on individual exertion. From the last remark in the extract quoted from the *Herald*, it would seem that the writer expects the country, that is, the Government, to do great things for its citizens. "Let government," says Burke, "encourage industry, secure property, repress violence and discountenance fraud, it is all they have to do." Every man must depend upon himself. Those who do not, seek resources where no resources are to be found. "Nick Bradshaw," in Judge Haliburton's sketches, is a type of those who are continually expecting so much from government. This citizen's house was dilapidated, his barn had fallen in, his fences had been burned for fire-wood and his whole premises had become a scene of decay. His time was spent mostly in grumbling about the policy of the government, and it was his opinion that the country was going to ruin at a rapid rate. "But they tell me," he said, that the Government is agoin' to appoint a new Council, I guess they'll do sun'thin' for the country. The fact of the matter is, the assemblymen *must* do sun'thin' for the country, or it will go to the dogs, that sartain. They tell me the Council doors are to be opened so we can hear the debates, that will be a great privilege won't it? It will help the farmers amazingly, that's We doubt if there are more Nick Bradshaws in the country than in our own.

In our country of late years the vigorous and laborious class of life has got from political demagogues the name of the "laboring poor." We hear continually of plans for their relief. Most of this talk is both senseless and mischievous. No healthy and vigorous man in this country is *poor*. Those who would discontent us by this strange pity are our worst enemies. As laboring men our only resources are in our industry, our frugality and our sobriety. And by relying on these any man can get on in the world. The intelligent, industrious and sober white man will not spend much of his time in grieving over the prospects of the Chinaman's crowding him out of employment and reducing him and his family to beggary.

In General.

The "Hickory Club" in San Francisco protests against the nomination of McCoppin for Mayor. It declares that his nomination "will prove destructive to the interests of the Democratic party at the coming election and insure the defeat of both the Municipal and Legislative ticket." This action of the Club is like a firebrand thrown into the councils of the party. The San Francisco *Herald* is also vigorously assailing the "ring" that controls the party in that city.

The Eugene *Guard* has an article headed, "Keep Clear of the Nigger." We fear this exhortatory address to Democrats will be entirely vain. The number of mulattoes in the South don't give much encouragement that the *Guard's* party will "keep clear." Besides, in Virginia and elsewhere in the South, Democrats are voting with "niggers" and for "niggers." What's the use of the *Guard's* giving this advice to "keep clear," when its party takes to such associations by instinct?

Studies have been resumed at Forest Grove in both the academical and collegiate departments under highly encouraging circumstances. There is certainly no corps of instructors in the State superior to the present faculty at Forest Grove, and no institution where the standard of scholarship is higher or where there are clearer and better ideas of what a college should be. Its prosperity under its present efficient management is fully assured.

There is more tribulation for the Ohio Democracy. General Rosecrans has been heard from and declines to stand as their candidate for Governor. Either he is not anxious for the honor of a defeat, or he thinks too much of his reputation to consort with those whom he called "traitors" in 1863, and who threw up their caps when they heard of his defeat at Chickamauga. The Ohio Democracy have now probably had enough of "military satraps." They will now doubtless give up this dishonest attempt to hide the record of their party behind a military man and take a simon-pure Copperhead for their candidate.

When Senator Casserly of California started East, the San Francisco *Herald* gave him a parting shot, as follows: "We have been made unhappy by a startling rumor, to the effect that our Senator leaves us on Monday. With his work unfinished; with the slate imperfect; the Senatorial and Assembly ticket in confusion: the man he came to elect scorning his pretended assistance, the man he came to oppose, owning him; his explanatory speech thrown back in his face by those it was intended to conciliate; uncertain where to turn or what to do, at length, unhappy man, he takes refuge in flight."

Eight Hours vs. Ten Hours.

The California Mill in San Francisco shut down a few days ago, and will run no more until the owners can get another set of hands that will work ten hours for a day's work. They were working from seventy to eighty men. The most of them were carpenters, and members of the House Carpenters' Eight Hour League. Of course they cannot without violating their obligations accede to the demand made upon them by the mill proprietors. Messrs. Adams, Blinn & Co., are the owners of the mill, and manufacturers of doors, sashes, blinds, etc. They say it will not pay to run machinery by steam eight hours a day and let it rest sixteen hours. Their argument says the *Bulletin* is to this general effect:

The cost of getting up steam six times a week, of rent, of taxes, of capital, of management, clerks, etc., is now laid upon the manufactured article produced in 48 hours' labor, and at the prices which these articles will fetch when sold, there is no profit in the business. If the aggregate expenses under the above heads could be divided among the manufactures produced in 60 hours' labor, the difference would be enough to make a margin of profit where it is now lacking. If this aggregate was $1,000 a week, and the total value of work on the eight hour system was $4,000 a week, these expenses would be 25 per cent. on the whole cost. At the same rate on the 60 hour system, the total value of the work would be $5,000 and the expenses named to that value would only be 20 per cent. Here is a difference of five per cent. without regard to the question of wages for workmen. If the aggregate expenses alluded to were only half the sum quoted and the same value of work done, the evil would still exist, though in a less degree. These gentlemen further state that the high cost of building through the restricted hours of labor and the greater cost of manufacturing by machinery is stopping improvements. The cost of lumber at the present time is favorable to building, but the eight hour movement prevents it from being taken advantage of. Having given their men notice of their intention, they expect to close their mill on Saturday evening, until they can obtain a body of good mechanics who will work ten hours a day. Failing in that, it is their intention to abandon the manufacturing business.

FATAL AFFRAY IN IDAHO.—We find the annexed particulars in the Silver City (I. T.) *Avalanche* of July 31st, in the course of which an innocent man was killed:

A difficulty occurred about six o'clock on Thursday evening at Simmons' restaurant on Washington street, between Bart. Maize and Charley Downey, who has been in the employ of the Railroad Stage line as driver between this place and the sheep ranch. The parties became very boisterous, and were on the act of commencing to fight in the saloon, when Frank Babb, who was present, shoved them both outside of the door, where they fought for some time, soon after which Maize was heard to call Babb a lying son of a b—h, whereupon the latter went out in the street and struck Maize several times with his hat, knocking him down. Maize got up and ran into his room, immediately across the street, and soon again appeared at the door with a pistol in his hand, which he leveled and fired at Babb, who was then turning the corner at C. P. Robbins' old jewelry stand, going toward the Idaho Hotel, the ball missing him and entering the breast of a young man named Wm. A. Johnson, who was just passing Babb, coming from an opposite direction. From its course the ball is supposed to have severed an artery or blood vessel in the region of the heart. The murdered man is highly spoken of by those who knew him. He lived for some time in Canyon City, Oregon, and lately came from Elko, Nevada, in which State a brother now resides. He was a native of Bath, Maine, aged about twenty six years.

HOW TO EXTINGUISH FIRE IN A CHIMNEY.—Shut the door of the apartment to prevent a current of air, and throw a few handfuls of common salt upon the fire, which will immediately extinguish it. It neither causes smoke nor precipitates the soot. The philosophy of this is, that in the process of burning the salt, muriatic gas is evolved, which is an extinguisher of fire.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

The income of Mrs. Grant, the wife of the celebrated post, manufactures is $500,000 per annum.

Chicago is now the great distributing post office for all the American mails from China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, and the States of the Pacific slope.

It is stated in the Cincinnati *Commercial* that the Hon. H. Greeley is not only a pillar of the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, but also one of its soundest sleepers.

Secretary Cox was recently offered the new Judgeship created by act of Congress for Ohio, but after holding the matter under advisement for some time, declined the office.

The man who "drew" the Chicago Opera House when it was up at lottery—A. H. Beec, of Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois—died suddenly at Cincinnati July 23d.

The late Commodore Lee, elder brother of Gen. Robert E. Lee, whose death in Richland, Stafford county, Va., has been announced, was in the rebel navy. He leaves several sons, the eldest of whom is Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee.

The Chicago *Journal* of July 28th says the grain crop prospects in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa have greatly improved within the preceding fortnight, and now the fullest harvest of oats, corn and wheat are expected in those States.

No settlement has yet been made of the sugar recently seized in New Orleans. Only one house was implicated in the frauds, and these were perpetrated through the corruption of about half a dozen officials in the Custom house. It is believed that these nefarious practices have been running on for some years, and rumor connects the name of a very prominent politician high in office with the transaction.

The Emperor Napoleon, when near St. Cloud, the other day, came upon a group of little boys playing on the grass. His Majesty took notice of a gingerbread stall that was near at hand, bought up the whole stock and threw it to the boys. The London *News* observes: "The glorious scramble that followed may be accepted as some compensation for the conscription which will soon draft them into the army."

The great ice manufactory at New Orleans is one of the wonders of the age, yet its processes of converting distilled water into solid blocks of crystal ice are said to be so simple as to beget surprise. Not very much space is required for the purpose, and the hull of a ship, it is said, can be used quite as advantageously as a building upon shore. The water can be distilled from the ocean brine, and the very best quality of ice manufactured, and at a cost, in most localities, much less than the natural article can be furnished for.

THE WEST.

On the return of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward to San Francisco, it is in contemplation by some of his friends to present him with a magnificent gold-headed cane, which is now on exhibition at Tucker's.

The Yolo county (Cal.) *Mail* is authorized to offer 500 a volume for any treatise on constitutional law, or any branch of civil law, ever written by a Democrat, notwithstanding Judge Hoge declares no man can be a good lawyer who was not educated as a Democrat.

A company has been organized in San Francisco to open a deposit of rich iron ore in Sierra county, and a company in Placer county is already forwarding ore to the Pacific Rolling Mills. The Auburn *Herald* says that a return from 20 tons showed a yield of 76 per cent.

The *Bulletin* says "there are not in reality one hundred rich men in San Francisco. Our population is nearly all composed of that class which labors for its support. Our merchants, mechanics and laborers generally are compelled to follow industriously some calling, for they have not property sufficient to live in idleness."

There has been for weeks a delay at Promontory of twelve hours to Eastern bound passengers, and of three hours to Western bound. The delay now going East or coming West will only be about two hours, or sufficient time to change baggage and cars. The change will be in the night time, but that will be temporarily only, for so soon as the Central Pacific runs to Ogden the change will take place at breakfast time in the morning.

Charles Maclay, the Democratic candidate for Senator in Santa Clara, California, is particularly bitter against the Chinese, and expects to secure his election mainly on the prejudices existing against that people. The San Jose *Mercury* says he has employed during the past year more Chinamen than any five men in the country. This is not strange. It is observable everywhere that Democrats employ Chinamen more than Republicans do.

From an article in the Yreka *Journal*, on the Goose Lake country, we take the following. Three hundred yards from the Oregon line in California, in Goose Lake valley, King & Co. have opened a store, and are doing a good business from the settlers and the numerous stock drivers who pass through this valley from Oregon to the Humboldt and railroad. A school house is built half way between the two stores in Goose Lake valley, and schools will commence this month with twenty five scholars. Goose Lake valley is settled down to the lower end of Swearingen creek where Hirst and Pfenninger have located land. The valley is about one hundred and thirty miles in length, and probably seventy-five miles of it is in Siskiyou county, the remaining portion being in Oregon and the finest grazing section on this coast.

OREGON.

Charles Starr, well known as a "rough" in this city, was arrested at Oakland, Douglas county, a few days ago for an attempt to shoot Richard Thomas.

The Roseburg paper says: The amount of Government land entered at the Land Office in this place during the past month, 1,604.77 acres, taken by pre emption, 1,760 acres; taken under the Homestead Act, 1,073 acres; total 4,438 acres.

A barn belonging to James McDonald, near Elk Creek, in the northern part of Douglas county, was consumed by fire on the 28th ult. A large quantity of hay, a two-horse wagon and other farming implements, were consumed in the building.

The Roseburg *Ensign* states that Messrs. Peter and G. W. Kerns, who have just returned from a prospecting tour far up the North Umpqua river, report that there is an extensive grazing country in that region that has probably never before been visited by white men. The party consisted of eight men, who spent about two months exploring and prospecting the country through which they passed. About thirty-five miles from the settlements they reached a small prairie, surrounded by an extensive open woods, where grass grew in great luxuriance, and where bands of elk and deer flourished and fattened without molestation. At a distance of seventy five miles from the settlements, they discovered a lake about ten miles in length by five in width. The outlet of this lake is a tributary of the south branch of the North Umpqua river, a stream of considerable size.

A TERRIBLE CHARGE.—The Utah *Daily Reporter*, published at Corinne, is a Gentile journal, which is evidently a stumbling block of offense to the Saints and a thorn in the side of Brigham. In its issue of July 28th, the *Reporter* recommends the Gentiles to resist the Mormon authorities and not to submit to arrest by Brigham's myrmidons. It says:

"No Gentile can surrender to a Mormon officer in this country with a reasonable hope of justice, or even an assurance that he will not be assassinated while a prisoner. We are in that state of nature about which some philosophers have theorized, where the law is no protection, where we must combine under the first great law, self preservation."

Then follows a most startling accusation:

"It is notorious that the Mormons alone, of all people in the civilized world, have reduced what they call *justice* to a system of organized assassination! All done, too, under the form of law. A man is arrested charged with some crime; after due deliberation it is thought best to kill him; he is allowed a chance to attempt an escape when to him the way seems clear, and is shot dead by the guard. Such cases are not limited to tens, scarcely to hundreds."

By Overland Telegraph.

DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

DATES TO AUGUST 8.

New York News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The will of the late Russell Sturgis bequeaths the bulk of his estate, four millions, to his two brothers. The other brother, sister and relatives receive moderate amounts. Twenty thousand dollars are given to charitable societies.

The noted Five Points building is being demolished as a consequence of opening North street.

It is reported that another expedition will try to leave this harbor for Cuba.

Rosecrans Declines.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 8.—The reception of Gen. Rosecrans' dispatch declining the nomination as Governor of Ohio, will compel the assembling of another State Convention, as the Central Committee will not by take the responsibility of making a new nomination. The Central Committee will meet here on Wednesday to take action in the premises.

Cuban Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Cuban advices are received to the 30th July. The Spanish troops in the insurrectionary district had been reinforced by all the disposable forces on the island, preparatory to active operations in the Cinco Villas District. There had been several minor contests, and in every instance the Spanards had been defeated with a reported aggregate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, amounting to nearly 100. The reinforcements are sent principally to the district commanded by Gen. Jordan. The campaign promised to be active, but on account of the setting in of the rainy season, both parties are compelled to suspend operations. Holquin is reported in possession of the Cubans with fortifications and stores. It expedes a Government will be removed to Holquin, as the position is a very strong one. The Cubans continue to be reinforced by volunteers from the United States. Two hundred and twenty five were recruited in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, and succeeded in landing on the 28th and joining Quesada's forces, with arms, ammunition and a large supply of equipage. The health of the Cubans is good.

Congress worked no further yesterday.

Barbarians.

Under this caption the Omaha *Herald* (Democratic) of Sunday July 4th says:

"Denunciations of the Chinese, by calling them 'barbarians,' exhibits this new people in a most ridiculous light. Before this nation was born; thousands of years before our ancestors were known as a distinct people, the Chinese were giving written codes of law to millions of the human race, which, compared with those of England and France devised 2,000 years later, are regarded in the light of the wisest of human laws. Confucius, let it be remarked, laid down the Golden Rule nearly six hundred years before the child in the manger was born. Before we began to restore the lost arts, the Chinese were skilled in them. They are ruled by the ablest of statesmen and the most profound of scholars. Their competitive system of education in China is unequaled in the world for intellectual training. The form of Government in China, whilst differing from our own in many vital particulars, strikingly resembles it in many others. It is infinitely nearer 'Republican in form' than any that now blackens the page of Democratic history in eleven States of the American Union. The internal improvements, the canals of China for instance, are the wonder of the world. Chinese merchants are the peers of those of any other nation. No other people can compare with these Asiatic authors and preservers of the most enduring and enlightened of all civilizations for industry, frugality and personal and national thrift.

And it is this great nation that is said to be inhabited by barbarians! It is this great people that other peoples, who are yet in their swaddling clothes as nations, delight to ridicule and demean. We laugh at them because they do not understand the high arts of human slaughter. We ridicule their want of knowledge of Armstrong guns and other implements of war and conquests, and ridicule took the character of malignant jeering when the Chinese vainly undertook to defend their country and people against the most gigantic crime in all history, viz., the act of England which forced the opium traffic upon that nation at the point of the bayonet against the eloquent appeals, please and protests of its statesmen and publicists who foresaw and predicted the destruction which has followed, and which is spreading desolation and ruin throughout that now stricken land.

Talk about idolatry and Buddhism! Perfidious England sending *Christian(?)* missionaries to convert the Chinese 'heathen' to the infamous codes which it thus enforced!

What idolatry so infamouse—what superstition so wrongful and Christ-defying in all China as that *Christian* idolatry which makes Mammon God, and whose worship leads to the wholesale murder, and to deliberate destruction of the happiness of countless millions of the intelligent and refined of the human race?"

HALLUCINATIONS.—Napoleon I. believed that everywhere he went he was accompanied by a star. On one occasion, after the siege of Dantzic, General Rapp, wishing to consult the Emperor, entered his private room without being announced. The great man was gazing upward, apparently in profound abstraction. Hearing his General, he started, and pointing upward, told him of his shining guest, and appeared greatly astonished that he could not see it also, saying, with great animation and earnestness, that it had been with him in all his great battles, and he was never so happy as when gazing upon it.

Such hallucinations are often unconnected with the eye and independent of it. Abercrombie tells of a patient of his who was quite blind, yet who, when walking in the street, always saw before him a little old woman bobbing on with a stick. The apparition always disappeared as soon as entered the house. Elliotson relates that a Captain from Newcastle upon Tyne told him that once, when several days out from port, the ship's cook died and was buried at sea. Several days afterward the mate came running to him, in great excitement, declaring that the cook was walking on the water after the ship, and the crew were on deck looking at him. Highly indignant at the story, the captain went on deck himself, and saw what really appeared to be the dead man. His features, dress and walk were exactly those of the cook. The helmsman, being paralyzed with fear, the Captain put the boat about himself, and discovered that the supposed specter was a broken mast from a wreck, which was floating after them in an upright position. The ship's cook might have ranked with the Flying Dutchman and other nautical celebrities of the very unsubstantial character but for the courage of the Captain.

A QUARTZ MILL FOR JAPAN.—We have elsewhere spoken of the shipment of a quartz mill to Japan. The undoubted success of this first application of machinery to mining in Japan, will most likely bring to this city extensive orders for machinery of a similar nature for other mines in that country. The Japanese, it is well known, have extensive mines of almost every description, especially of iron, coal, copper, and the precious metals; but their superstitious notions, or ignorance of mining, has hitherto admitted of their being worked only in a most expensive and unproductive manner. In working their mines of gold and silver, it is said that they only take out as much bullion as is necessary for government purposes. Their contact with European nations, the knowledge which they will thereby obtain of the nature and value of the precious metals, in a national point of view, will undoubtedly lead to an early change in their policy—particularly when they find that by aid of machinery they can work their mines to any depth, and that there is very little or no danger of their immediate or ultimate exhaustion. They will soon learn the probable fact that before one mine can be worked out, half a dozen others will be discovered and opened, thus rendering the mines practically inexhaustible. The Japanese have a great aversion to underground work, and indeed such work has been well nigh impracticable to them, for the reason that they have no machinery for freeing their mines of water from boring. The water is all bailed out by hand [illegible] *Alta* copy.

Nevada must enforce her laws or lose both capital and population. A great outrage has been committed there. The five-dollar a day miners, who have leagued together, have taken the law into their own hands and driven from work the four-dollar a day laborers. This idea that one man has a right to say that another man shall not work for his living upon such terms as he may agree to is simply monstrous and must be put an end to by every community in which the rights of man and the rights of labor are respected, and which hopes to be peaceful, prosperous and happy.

TAKE NOTICE.—It gives much distress to the editor of the Oregon City paper and to the editor of an obscene sheet up the Columbia to hear that Gift, who is going to China for laborers, is a Democrat; and accordingly they deny it. Will they attend to the following from the Sacramento *Record* of July 31st.

Excuse us, if you please, from the error made by the Omaha *Herald*, of the 25th, which says: "The Sacramento *Record*, an able Democratic organ of that city, speaks of George W. Gift, with whom the writer has been acquainted!"—and then goes on with a laudatory article in reference to Gift's Democracy and his intended visit to this state and China, for the purpose of procuring Chinese laborers to go South and take the place of white men. The "able" part of the article is no doubt true, but excuse us so far as "Democratic organ" is concerned. The *Herald* is a Democratic paper, but we know not what we have done to be thus insulted by that newspaper; We do, however, know George Gift, the authorized agent of the Democratic South to procure on this coast and in China Chinamen to go South and fill the place of white laborers, and we know him to be a consistent, true blue Democrat, and a good fellow with all.

CHINESE LABOR.—The Barnwell (S. C.) *Journal*, edited and owned by John S. Shuck, son of Rev. Mr. Shuck, formerly of Sacramento, who left to pray and fight for the South and slavery, speaks very encouragingly of the hope of the *South obtaining a supply of Chinese labor*. It says:

The Chinese, will, doubtless, at some day meet this demand, as they are flocking in crowds to our shores. It is more probable that the Chinese will become the laboring class at the South than either the Irish or Germans. They are capital hands at rice culture, and the lowlands of South Carolina could be made profitable under their labor. They are said to be the most economical people in the world, especially in regard to cultivating land.

WM. R. SEWALL and J. B. SPRENGER.

Take this method of notifying their friends, the traveling public, that they have disposed of their interest in the Western Hotel, and hereafter will continue to manage the COSMOPOLITAN, which in the future as in the past, will always maintain its reputation as the BEST and only FIRST CLASS Hotel in the city.

SEWALL & SPRENGER, Proprietors.
Portland, July 1, 1869. dtf

NEW TO-DAY.

Currency to Loan,
ON GOOD SECURITY. Address, at this Office.
au10dtf A. M. W.

L. M. PARRISH, Notary Public. J. L. ATKINSON.

PARRISH & ATKINSON,
No. 110 Front St.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE

Corner Lots with House.

BU.	Lots.	BU.	Lots
43	S. A and N Sixth.	131	4, 2d and Clay.
144	5, 6, Clay and 4th sts	165	8, 6th and Columbia.
48	Couch's Addition	203	4, 7th and Market.

Inside Lots with House.

208	3, On Seventh st.	6	2, Front st
143	7, Fourth st	264	E½ 5, 6, Washington.
Central,	2, North Front.	117	N½ 6 First st.

Vacant Lots.

120	6, First st	164	5, 6, Market
73	N½, Front st.	P	N½ bet Clay and Market
N½	double Block A.	190	
228			

Country Property.

1,280 acres Columbia river Bottom Land.
2.7 acres improved Farm
500 acres on Willamette river, near Albany.
160 acres for $8,200, two miles from Portland.
80 acres, 1¼ miles from Portland, for $25 per acre
A few Farms we have for sale.

Also, we have a few Lots and Blocks in Couch's Addition, Caruther's Addition and in East Portland as well as a number of valuable Farms.

Houses Rented, Records Searched.

☞ A GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS DONE. ☜

VARNISHES.

OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANufacture; a full supply, at the lowest market rates.
HODGE, CALEF & CO.
Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass, 97 Front street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Assignee of the estate of I. Levy, Bankrupt, will on Monday, August 23, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of said day sell the entire Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, at Public Auction, belonging to the estate of said Bankrupt. Terms of sale, Cash in U. S. Currency.
au10dtf JOSEPH BACHMAN, Assignee.

Great Eastern and Royal European

CIRCUS!

COR. MORRISON AND FIFTH STS.

THE MANAGER, AFTER A SUCCESSFUL TOUR through the Willamette Valley, announces to the citizens of Portland that he will give a series of

GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS!

Prior to his departure for Victoria.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 10, 1869,

Will be given a BENEFIT to

THE LEE CHILDREN!

On which occasion a HOST OF VOLUNTEERS have tendered their services, including a portion of the

San Francisco Alhambra Troupe!

Consisting of Miss Lucy Howard, Balladist; James Kelly and John Harts, the *Renowned Siamese Violinists*; Young Coes, the Great Banjoist and Comic Songster.

ADMISSION, One Dollar; Children, Half-Price. Doors open at 7½ to Commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured during the day at the Pavilion.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
Benefit of Mrs. Miller.
au9

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Firm of Ye Long & Co., hereby gives notice that he is in no wise responsible for their debts nor will he pay any claims contracted in the name of Ye Long & Co.
au9d1m DUCK LUNG & CO., 99 Alder Street, Portland, Oregon.

For Sale

AT A BARGAIN, ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A STEAM FLOURING MILL, situated in a good locality. Terms easy. For particulars apply to
PARRISH & ATKINSON,
au6dtf Real Estate Agents, 110 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

LUNCH!

AT THE

Cosmopolitan Saloon.

jy27 DAILY, AT 11½ O'CLOCK. dlm

Rooms and Board.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE BOARD AND Rooms in a genteel private family. Location central and pleasant. Address this Office.
au6d3t2p R & B.

Board.

THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with Rooms and Board in a private family. Apply at No. 79 Morrison street, North side, between Fourth and Fifth.
jy14d1m

North Pacific Transportation Co.

FOR

San Francisco, Direct,

STEAMSHIP

ORIFLAMME,

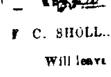
WM. METZGER, Commander.

Will leave Couch's Wharf for the above Port on or about

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1869.

For Victoria, B. C.,

PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, STEILACOOM & OLYMPIA



STEAMSHIP

Gussie Telfair,

F. C. SHOLL..... Commander.

Will leave Couch's Wharf for the above ports on or about

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869,

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, No 9 Front street.
mar19tf GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

Notice.

Office North Pacific Transportation Co.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE FREIGHTS TO SAN Francisco by the North Pacific Transportation Co's Steamships on Flour, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Bran and Middlings will be $5 00 per ton.
ap16dtf GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

JACOB STITZEL. JAMES B. UPTON, Attorney at Law.

STITZEL & UPTON,

Real Estate Brokers,

No. 86,

COR. FRONT AND WASHINGTON STS.

WILL ATTEND TO THE

SELLING AND PURCHASE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

In all parts of this City and State.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON COLLATERAL AND First Mortgage Security.

We have for sale a large amount of Farming Land, situated in Washington and other counties of the State.

For sale on Washington street desirable Homestead Property. Apply to Stitzel & Upton, corner Front and Washington sts. etc.

For Sale on Front and First streets, desirable Business Property—well rented, will pay over one per cent on the amount invested.

To parties desiring to invest in Property on the Sound—We have for sale a large amount of Town Lots and Blocks at the town of Seattle, W. T. Terms of sale, to suit the purchaser.

200 desirable Homestead Lots for sale. 25 per cent. to be paid down, balance in one and two years.

☞ Apply to

STITZEL & UPTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
au2 Corner of Front and Washington streets.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL!

To be given on the

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

Of the Organization of the

Washington Guard!

AT

ARMORY HALL!

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1869.

Committee of Arrangements:
WARD S. STEVENS, SAM'L FULLER,
JAMES LOTAN, Z. D. BONES,
A. BUSHWILKE.

Reception Committee:
CAPT. CHAS. S. MILLS,
LIEUT. WM. YOUNG, LIEUT. JAS. LOTAN.

MUSIC BY MECHANICS' BAND.

TICKETS (admitting Gentleman and Ladies)..... $2 50.
To be had of the Committee.

☞ Military Gentlemen are requested to appear in Uniform.
au6dtd

MERCER'S PIONEER LINE!

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE NEW A 1, THREE-MASTED SCHOONER,

ADELINE ELWOOD,

R. C. MEARS ..... Master.

WILL SAIL FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT, ON OR about the 1st of September. For Freight apply to
McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.
jy30dawlm

$2 00. PIANO TUNING. $2 00.

PIANOS TUNED IN THE MOST CAREFUL manner and satisfaction guaranteed for TWO DOLLARS.
Please leave your orders at McQuillan's Picture Gallery or at S. J. McCormick's Bookstore.
W. T. SHANAHAN.

P. S. Families desiring a competent and trustworthy Teacher of Music can obtain information of such by applying at my residence, corner of Taylor and Park Streets.
jy27dtf

CARSON & PORTER,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR EXTENSIVE

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

TO NORTH PORTLAND, adjoining Estes & Stimpson's Steam Saw Mill, where they will continue to manufacture

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

and &c., &c., at the Lowest Possible Rates. dlm

Returned Again.

MR. H. McDONALD,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,

HAS AGAIN RETURNED, AND IS PREPARED to attend to Drafting and Superintending work in his line. His family having recovered their health he feels safe in promising to give strict attention to orders hereafter.
OFFICE—Over S. Skidmore's Drug Store. First street.
au9d2t

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE CLASSES WILL BE RESUMED ON MONDAY, the 16th inst. Pupils are requested to be present at the opening of the Session to facilitate regular classification.
au9d1w

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL CHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

aug26 A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale.

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and PLATE IRON; do SQUARE and FLAT CAST STEEL; HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS, SCREWS, FIRE-PANS, SLEIGH BELLS, K. G. LAMPS.

ALSO,

Large assortment of CHOICE BRIER & LIQUORS.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Regular and Peremptory Sale

OF

Groceries, Furniture,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &C.

I will sell at my Auction Sales Room,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1869,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

55 chests JAPAN TEA.
100 chests HYSON "
ALSO,
700 boxes ADAMANTINE CANDLES;
200 boxes SPERM.
ALSO
100 half bbls SUGAR.
100 bbls MOLASSES.
ALSO,
50 nests CLOTHES BASKETS.
ALSO,
100 bxs MACARONI.
ALSO,
10 bbls WHISKY.

Also FURNITURE.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
jy8dtd Auctioneer.

SEVENTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

OF THE

City of San Francisco

WILL BE

OPENED TO THE PUBLIC 11 A. M. SEPT 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS ANNOUNCE THAT the seventh Industrial Exhibition will open as above, in the spacious Exhibition Building erected on Union Square, in the City of San Francisco and no pains will be spared to make it complete in all its details.

The Building is weather proof, well ventilated, and lighted at night by 1,500 gas jets; is provided with tables for exhibitors' use, and has a line of shafting 200 feet long, provided with necessary pulleys and ample motive power to exhibit working machinery, and covers an area of 90,000 feet.

The lines of telegraph wires will be connected in the building, where also, will be the Postoffice and Express Companies' boxes. A fine Band will discourse music every evening and afternoon, and the visitor will find ample provision for his comfort in every particular.

The various Hotels are making extensive preparations to accommodate visitors at moderate rates during the Exhibition season; and the Board of Managers, through an agent, extend all information to strangers seeking accommodations during their stay in this city during that period.

There is no charge to exhibitors (except ticket of admission), and exhibitors are notified that applications for space must be received before August 28, or space cannot be definitely assigned. Articles intended for exhibition must be in the building by Saturday, Sept. 11, and no articles can enter for competition unless in position at that time.

Rules and Regulations,